

V899 MON: AN OUTBURSTING PROTOSTAR WITH PECULIAR LIGHT CURVE AND ITS TRANSITION PHASES

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ABSTRACT

We present a detailed study of V899 Mon (a new member in the FUors/EXors family of young low-mass stars undergoing outburst), based on our long-term monitoring of the source starting from November 2009 to April 2015. Our optical and near-infrared photometric and spectroscopic monitoring recorded the source transitioning from its first outburst to a short duration quiescence phase (< 1 year), and then returning to a second outburst. We report here the evolution of the outflows from inner region of the disk as the accretion rate evolved in various epochs. Our high resolution ($R \sim 37000$) optical spectrum could resolve interesting clumpy structures in the outflow traced by various lines. Change in far-infrared flux was also detected between two outburst epochs. Based on our observations we constrained various stellar and envelope parameters of V899 Mon, as well as the kinematics of its accretion and outflow. The photometric and spectroscopic properties of this source fall between classical FUors and EXors. Our investigation of V899 Mon hints instability associated with magnetospheric accretion to be the physical cause of sudden short duration pause of outburst in 2011. It is also a good candidate to explain similar short duration pauses in outburst of some other FUors/EXors sources.

Keywords: stars: formation, stars: pre-main-sequence, stars: outflows, stars: variables: general, stars: individual: (V899 Mon, IRAS06068-0641)

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past few decades it is becoming increasingly evident that the process by which low-mass stars accrete gas from disk is an episodic process. Short duration increase in accretion rate capable enough to deliver a substantial fraction of the final stellar mass, has been ob-

served in young sources over a wide spectrum of age from Class 0 to Class III (Safron et al. 2015). Traditionally, on the basis of light curve and spectrum, these accretion outbursts are classified as FUors (showing decades long outbursts with 4-5 mag change in optical and an absorption line spectrum) and EXors (showing few months-years long outbursts with 2-3 mag change in optical and an emission line spectrum) (Herbig 1977; Hartmann &

Kenyon 1996; Hartmann 1998). These episodic outbursts can possibly solve some of the open issues in star formation like “Luminosity Problem” (Kenyon et al. 1990; Evans II et al. 2009) and the origin of knots in the outflows/jets from young stellar objects (YSOs) (Ioannidis & Froebrich 2012). Recent discovery of these outbursts resulting in silicate crystallization in EX Lup shows the importance of this phenomenon in planet and comet formation (Ábrahám et al. 2009). Episodic accretion can also significantly change the pre-main sequence isochrones used extensively for initial mass function studies and age/mass estimation of YSOs (Baraffe et al. 2012). From the number statistics it is estimated that every low-mass star undergo ~ 50 such short duration outbursts during its formation stage (Scholz et al. 2013). But the short duration of outbursts (months/years) with respect to million year timescale of formation, makes these events extremely rare to detect in star-forming regions. Various models based on instabilities have been proposed to explain this episodic nature of accretion, but so far every newly discovered FUors/EXors pose a new challenge for the models to explain the observed light curves.

We report here our long-term monitoring of a very peculiar outburst source **V899 Monoceros**, which gives significant insight into the mechanism of triggering and quenching of this class of outbursts. A possible FUor type eruption of V899 Mon (a.k.a. IRAS 06068-0641) located near the Monoceros R2 region ($d \sim 905$ pc; Lombardi et al. (2011)) was first discovered by Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey (CRTS) and reported by Wils et al. (2009). They announced the source as a FUor candidate based on the constant brightening it has been undergoing since 2005. The spectrum published by Wils et al. (2009) showed strong $H\alpha$ and Ca II IR triplet lines which identify the outbursting source as a YSO.

We started our long-term multi-wavelength observations of this source in 2009 and could track the source undergoing transition from the first outburst phase to quiescent phase, and finally returning to a second outburst within a year of quiescence. Our multi-wavelength data provides a consistent picture on the physical processes which might have led to these sudden transitions in the accretion rate of V899 Mon.

In this paper, we present the results of our long-term observations of V899 Mon. In Section 2 we describe observational details and data reduction procedures of photometric and spectroscopic data. In Section 3 we present our results and deduction procedures. In Section 4 we discuss possible physical reasons for the short duration of quiescence phase between the first and second outbursts. We conclude in Section 5 with major results we have obtained on V899 Mon, as well as its implications in understanding the general FUors/EXors outburst phenomenon.

2. OBSERVATIONS

2.1. Optical Photometry

Our long-term optical monitoring of V899 Mon started on 2009 November 30. The observations were carried out using the 2-m Himalayan *Chandra* Telescope (HCT) at Indian Astronomical Observatory, Hanle (Ladakh), belonging to Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA), India

and the 2-m telescope at IUCAA (Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics) Girawali Observatory (IGO), Girawali (Pune), India. For optical photometry, the central $2K \times 2K$ CCD section of Himalaya Faint Object Spectrograph & Camera (HFOSC) with a pixel scale of $0.296''$ was used on the HCT and the $2K \times 2K$ CCD of IUCAA Faint Object Spectrograph & Camera (IFOSC) with a similar pixel scale of $0.3''$ was used on the IGO. This gave us a field of view (FoV) of $\sim 10 \times 10$ arcmin² on both HCT and IGO. A detailed description of the instruments and telescopes are available at IAO¹ and IGO² websites. The **V899 Mon**’s field ($(\alpha, \delta)_{2000} = 06^h 09^m 19^s.28, -06^\circ 41' 55''.4$) was observed in standard *UBVRI* Bessel filters. We carried out observations for 69 nights, out of which 41 nights were observed through HCT and the remaining ones from IGO. The photometric observation log is given in Table 1. Only a portion of the table is provided here. The complete table is available in machine-readable form in the online journal.

The standard photometric data reduction steps like bias-subtraction, median flat-fielding and finally aperture photometry of V899 Mon were done using our publicly released³ pipeline for these instruments. Since V899 Mon source is quite bright and is not affected by any bright nebulosity, we used $4 \times$ full width half maximum (FWHM) aperture for optical photometry. The background sky was estimated from a ring outside the aperture radius with a width of $4.5''$. Magnitude calibration was done by solving color transformation equations for each night using Landolt’s standard star field SA 98 (Landolt 1992) and the five field stars (see Figure 1) that we identified to have a stable magnitude over the period of our observations.

2.2. NIR Photometry

Near-infrared (NIR) photometric monitoring of the source in *J*, *H* and *K* / *K_S* bands were carried out using HCT NIR camera (NIRCAM), TIFR Near Infrared Spectrometer and Imager (TIRSPEC) mounted on HCT, and TIFR Near Infrared Imaging Camera-II (TIRCAM2) mounted on IGO telescope. NIRCAM has a 512×512 Mercury Cadmium Telluride (HgCdTe) array, with a pixel size of $18 \mu m$, which gives a FoV of $\sim 3.6 \times 3.6$ arcmin² on HCT. Filters used for observations were *J* ($\lambda_{center} = 1.28 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.28 \mu m$), *H* ($\lambda_{center} = 1.66 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.33 \mu m$) and *K* ($\lambda_{center} = 2.22 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.38 \mu m$). Further details of the instrument are available at <http://www.iap.res.in/iao/nir.html>. TIRSPEC has a 1024×1024 Hawaii-1 PACE⁴ (HgCdTe) array, with a pixel size of $18 \mu m$, which gives a FoV of $\sim 5 \times 5$ arcmin² on HCT. Filters used for observations were *J* ($\lambda_{center} = 1.25 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.16 \mu m$), *H* ($\lambda_{center} = 1.635 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.29 \mu m$) and *K_S* ($\lambda_{center} = 2.145 \mu m$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.31 \mu m$) (Mauna Kea Observatories Near-Infrared filter system). Further details of TIRSPEC are available in Ninan et al. (2014); Ojha et al. (2012). TIRCAM2

¹ <http://www.iap.res.in/iao/hfosc.html>

² http://www.iucaa.ernet.in/~itp/igoweb/igo_tele_and_inst.htm

³ <https://indiajoe.github.io/OpticalPhotoSpecPipeline/>

⁴ HgCdTe Astronomy Wide Area Infrared Imager -1, Pro ductible Alternative to CdTe for Epitaxy

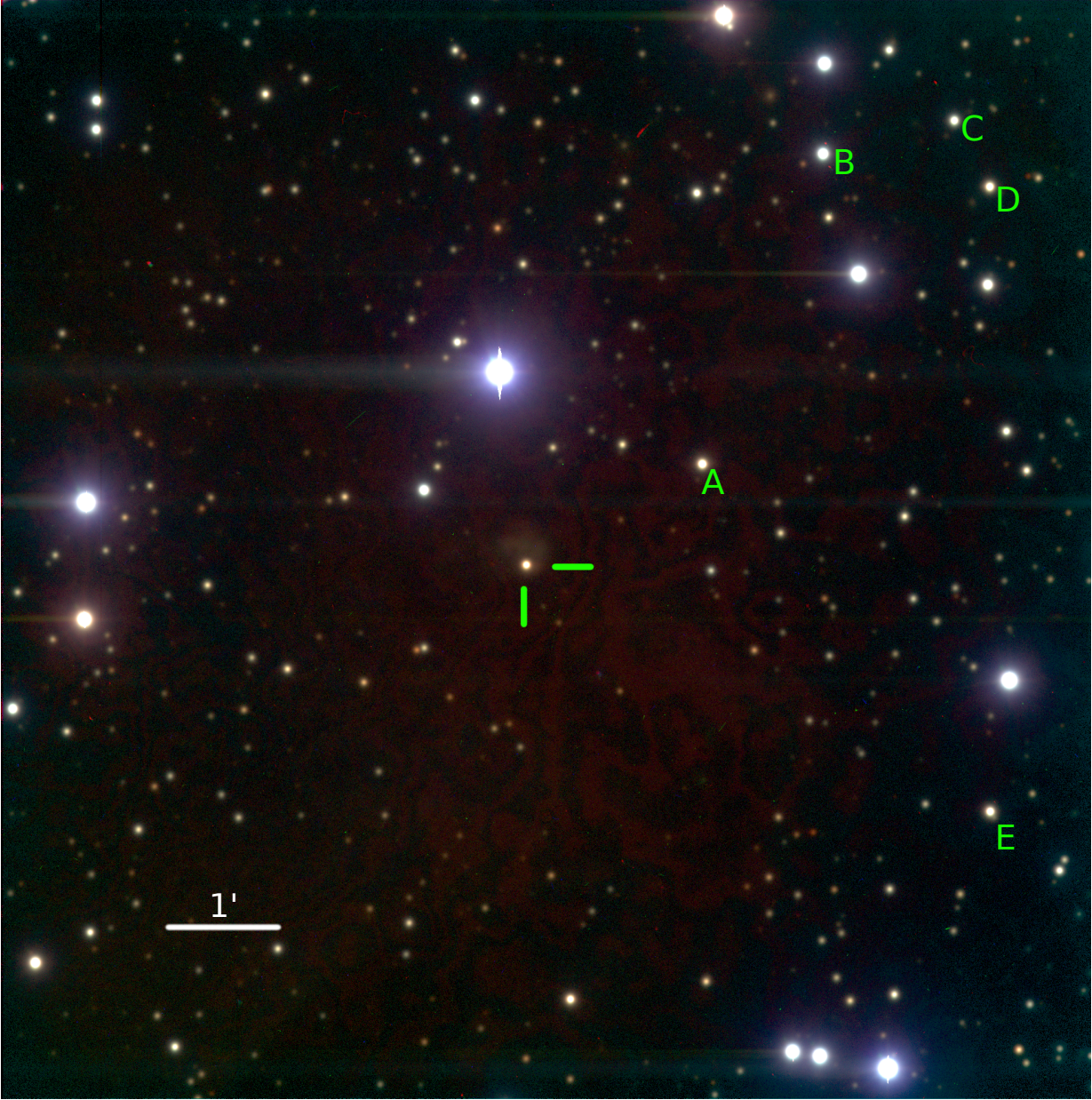


Figure 1. RGB color composite optical image of V899 Mon taken with HFOSC from HCT (*V*: blue; *R*: green; *I*: red) on 2011 January 2. V899 Mon was in its short duration quiescent phase at this epoch. The FoV is $\sim 10 \times 10$ arcmin². North is up and east is to the left-hand side. Stars marked as A, B, C, D and E are the secondary standard stars used for magnitude calibration. Location of V899 Mon is marked with two perpendicular lines at the middle.

has a 512×512 Indium Antimonide (InSb) array with a pixel size of $27 \mu\text{m}$. Filters used for observations were *J* ($\lambda_{\text{center}} = 1.20 \mu\text{m}$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.36 \mu\text{m}$), *H* ($\lambda_{\text{center}} = 1.66 \mu\text{m}$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.30 \mu\text{m}$) and *K* ($\lambda_{\text{center}} = 2.19 \mu\text{m}$, $\Delta\lambda = 0.40 \mu\text{m}$). More details of TIRCAM2 are available in Naik et al. (2012). The log of NIR observations is listed in Table 1. We have photometric observations for a total of 25 nights in the NIR. Our first *JHK* observation was carried out during the peak of the first outburst on 2010 February 20, and the remaining observations were carried out during the current ongoing second outburst.

NIR observations were carried out by the standard telescope dithering procedure. Five dither positions were observed. All the dithered object frames were median combined to generate master sky frames for NIRCAM

and TIRCAM2. We combined twilight flats and all non-extended source frames observed during the same night to create accurate flats for each night. For NIRCAM and TIRCAM2, data reduction and final photometry were performed using the standard tasks in IRAF, while the TIRSPEC data were reduced using our TIRSPEC photometry pipeline (Ninan et al. 2014). For aperture photometry we used an aperture of $3 \times \text{FWHM}$ and the background sky was estimated from an annular ring outside the aperture radius with a width of $4.5''$. Magnitude calibration was done by solving color transformation equations for each night using Hunt’s standard star fields AS 13 and AS 9 (Hunt et al. 1998), and the five field stars (labeled in Figure 2) that we identified to have a sta-

ble magnitude and are consistent with 2MASS⁵ over the period of our observations.

2.3. Medium Resolution Optical Spectroscopy

Our medium resolution ($R \sim 1000$) optical spectroscopic monitoring of V899 Mon also started on 2009 November 30. The spectroscopic observations were carried out using both HCT and IGO. The full $2K \times 4K$ section of HFOSC CCD spectrograph was used for HCT observations, and $2K \times 2K$ IFOSC CCD spectrograph was used for IGO observations. These observations were done in the effective wavelength range of $3700 - 9000 \text{ \AA}$, using grism 7 (center wavelength 5300 \AA) and grism 8 (center wavelength 7200 \AA). The spectral resolution obtained for grism 7 and grism 8 with $150 \mu\text{m}$ slit at IGO and $167 \mu\text{m}$ slit at HCT was $\sim 7 \text{ \AA}$. The log of spectroscopic observations is listed in Table 1. We have 8 spectra from the first outburst phase, 4 from the short quiescent phase and 30 from the ongoing second outburst phase.

For wavelength calibration, we have used FeNe, FeAr and HeCu lamps. Standard IRAF tasks like *APALL* and *APSUM* were used for spectral reduction using our publicly released PyRAF⁶ based pipeline developed for both the HFOSC and IFOSC instruments.

2.4. High Resolution Optical Spectroscopy

We acquired a high resolution ($R \sim 37000$) spectrum of V899 Mon during its second outburst phase on 2014 December 22 using the Southern African Large Telescope High Resolution Spectrograph (SALT HRS) (Bramall et al. 2010). Both red arm ($5490 - 8810 \text{ \AA}$) as well as blue arm ($3674 - 5490 \text{ \AA}$) of the HRS instrument were used, to take a single exposure of 3170 seconds. For this medium resolution instrument mode of HRS, it uses a $2.23''$ fiber to collect light from the target source and another fiber of the same diameter is used to sample a nearby patch of the sky. Apart from target frames, ThAr arc lamp spectrum was also taken through the sky fiber for wavelength calibration.

All the SALT HRS data reduction was done by writing a reduction tool in Python, making use of *scikit-image* (van der Walt et al. 2014), *scipy* (Jones et al. 2001), *numpy* (van der Walt et al. 2011) and *astropy* (Astropy Collaboration et al. 2013). The additive factor to translate observed velocities in spectrum to heliocentric velocities was found to be $+0.92 \text{ km/s}$ using *rvcorrect* task in IRAF.

2.5. NIR Spectroscopy

NIR ($1.02 \mu\text{m}$ to $2.35 \mu\text{m}$) spectroscopic monitoring of V899 Mon started on 2013 September 25 using TIRSPEC mounted on HCT. Depending on the seeing conditions, slits with $1.48''$ or $1.97''$ widths were used. Spectra were taken in at least two dithered positions inside the slit. Spectra of Argon lamp for wavelength calibration and Tungsten lamp for continuum flat were also taken immediately after each observation without moving any of

the filter wheels. For telluric line correction, bright NIR spectroscopic standard stars within a few degrees and similar airmasses were observed immediately after observing the source. Typical spectral resolution obtained in our spectra is $R \sim 1200$. The log of spectroscopic observations is listed in Table 1. It may be noted that all the 12 NIR spectral observations are taken during the current ongoing second outburst phase.

NIR spectral data was reduced using TIRSPEC pipeline (Ninan et al. 2014). After wavelength calibration, the spectrum of V899 Mon was divided with a standard star spectrum to remove telluric lines and detector fringes seen in *H* and *K* orders' spectra. This continuum-corrected spectrum was scaled using the flux estimated from photometry to obtain the flux-calibrated spectrum. Since we do not have *Y*-band photometry, we interpolated *I*-band and *J*-band λf_{λ} flux to *Y*-band and used the interpolated flux to scale *Y*-band spectrum flux.

2.6. GMRT Radio Continuum Imaging

Continuum interferometric observation of V899 Mon at 1280 MHz with 33.3 MHz bandwidth was carried out on 2014 October 17 using Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope (GMRT), Pune, India. GMRT consists of 30 dish antennas (45 m diameter each) in hybrid “Y” configuration (Swarup et al. 1991). Out of these, 25 antennas were on-line during our observation. The standard flux calibrator 3C147 was observed for 15 minutes at the beginning and end of the observations. For phase calibration, nearby Very Large Array calibrator 0607-085 was observed for 10 minutes after every 20 minutes of integration on V899 Mon. The total integration on V899 Mon source was 4.5 hours.

CASAPY software was used for the data reduction. After careful iterative bad data flagging and gain calibration, we imaged large FoV of $28' \times 28'$ field by dividing the field into 128 w-projection planes using the *CLEAN* algorithm.

2.7. Herschel Far-infrared Photometry

We obtained imaging observations of V899 Mon region in *SPIRE*⁷ 250, 350 and $500 \mu\text{m}$, and *PACS*⁸ 70 and $160 \mu\text{m}$ from *Herschel* data archive⁹. *SPIRE* data was available for two epochs, one on 2010 September 4 (Proposal ID: KPGT_fmotte.1) and another on 2013 March 16 (Proposal ID: OT1_rgutermu.1). *PACS* data of V899 Mon was only available in the later epoch. Data from both the epochs were reduced using the standard *Herschel's HIPE* pipeline with the latest calibration file. For point source aperture photometry of V899 Mon we first tried *sourceExtractorSusextractor* routine in HIPE on level 2 *SPIRE* data, and *multiplePointSourceAperturePhotometry* routine on *PACS* data. We also tried point spread function (PSF) photometry using *daophot* tool in IRAF. Since all these algorithms use an annular ring for background estimation and the background is highly non-uniform, the results were found to be very sensitive to aperture and background estimates. We finally estimated fluxes using *getsources* (Men'shchikov

⁵ Two Micron All Sky Survey

⁶ PyRAF is a product of the Space Telescope Science Institute, which is operated by AURA for NASA

⁷ Spectral and Photometric Imaging Receiver

⁸ Photoconductor Array Camera and Spectrometer

⁹ *Herschel* is an ESA space observatory with science instruments provided by European-led Principal Investigator consortia and with important participation from NASA.

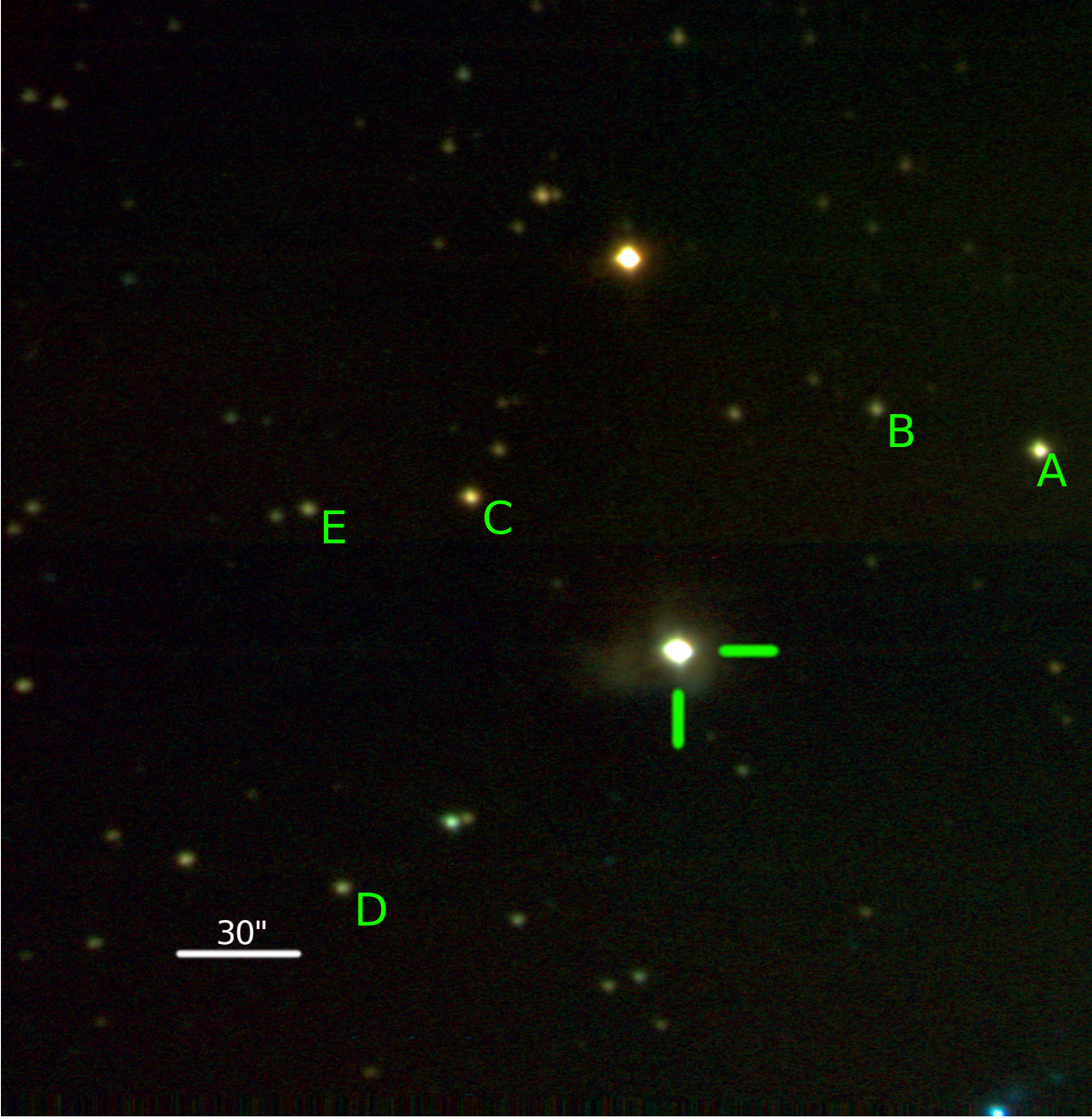


Figure 2. RGB color composite NIR image of V899 Mon taken with TIRSPEC from HCT (J : blue; H : green; K_S : red) on 2013 November 14. V899 Mon was in its second outburst phase at this epoch. The FoV is $\sim 5 \times 5$ arcmin². North is up and east is to the left-hand side. Stars marked as A, B, C, D and E are the secondary standard stars used for magnitude calibration. Location of V899 Mon is marked with two perpendicular lines at the middle.

et al. 2012) which uses a linearly interpolated background estimate. These estimates were found to be consistent with the differential flux between two epochs (differential flux could be estimated more accurately since the subtracted image has a uniform background). The HIPE pipeline assumes a spectral energy distribution (SED) color, $\alpha = -1$ (where $F_\nu = \nu^\alpha$). The actual color α of V899 Mon was obtained from our flux estimates, and the corresponding color correction factor was multiplied to the flux values for obtaining color corrected flux estimates.

2.8. WISE Photometry

We obtained imaging observations of V899 Mon region in W1 ($3.4 \mu\text{m}$), W2 ($4.6 \mu\text{m}$), W3 ($12 \mu\text{m}$) and W4

($22 \mu\text{m}$) bands from *Wide-field Infrared Survey Explorer* (WISE) data archive (Wright et al. 2010). Photometric magnitude estimates were also available in *WISE All sky catalog*. W1 and W2 bands were observed at two epochs in 2010 March 17 and 2010 September 24; whereas W3 and W4 were observed only on 2010 March 17. Since W1 and W2 intensity maps looked severely saturated, we have used only W3 and W4 WISE catalog magnitudes for our study.

In this paper, we have also compiled all other publicly available archival data of this region at different epochs. Data were obtained from the following surveys and in-

struments: CRTS DR2¹⁰, POSS survey¹¹, USNO-B catalog¹², IRAS survey¹³, DENIS survey¹⁴, 2MASS survey¹⁵, AKARI¹⁶, IRAC¹⁷ and MIPS¹⁸.

3. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Photometric Results: Light Curves & Color Variations

An extended fan-shaped optical reflection nebula is typically seen around FUors. In case of V899 Mon we detect only a small faint fan-shaped reflection nebula towards north (see Figure 1). U , B , V , R , I , J , H and K_S magnitudes of V899 Mon from our long-term continuous monitoring are listed in Table 2. Typical magnitude errors are less than 0.03 mag. Only a portion of the table is provided here. The complete table is available in machine-readable form in the online journal.

R -band magnitude light curve is shown in Figure 3. Effective R -band magnitudes¹⁹ from CRTS survey are overplotted in the same graph for displaying the complete picture of the initial rise of the first outburst. Images of V899 Mon field observed on 1953 December 29, 1983 December 29, 1989 January 9 and 2000 February 8 are available from digitized POSS-1 and POSS-2 archives. Magnitudes at the two epochs (1953 and 1989) which used R -band filter are also shown in Figure 3. It should be noted that even though these magnitudes available in USNO-B1.0 catalog are corrected for non-standard band-pass filter used in POSS-I survey, their variation seen between 1953 and 1989 might still be due to systematics in calibration.

Few other outburst sources like V1647 Ori, V582 Aur and V2492 Cyg have also shown such a sudden brief transition to quiescent phase after reaching peak of first outburst (Ninan et al. 2013; Semkov et al. 2013; Kóspál et al. 2013). V582 Aur and V2492 Cyg's light curves were very unstable, but V1647 Ori's light curve was very similar to V899 Mon in terms of the stability during the phase transitions.

One possible scenario which could explain the sudden dimming of the source in 2011 is occultation by a dust clump. By taking the dust size parameter R_V and change in extinction A_V as free parameters, we tried to fit the observed change in magnitudes of V , R , I , J , H and K_S bands²⁰ between first outburst and quiescent phases (i.e., 2.86, 2.90, 3.06, 2.96, 2.75 and 2.36 Δ mags respectively in each band). Coefficients in Table 2 of Cardelli et al.

(1989) were used for calculation, and no positive value of R_V could fit the observed changes in magnitudes. Hence we can safely conclude that the quiescent phase in 2011 was due to actual break in outburst and is not due to dust occultation. Even though we have not considered scattered excess blue light (like in UX Ori systems) in above analysis, almost similar magnitude drop (~ 2.8) in optical and NIR magnitudes to pre-outburst phase makes it unlikely to be a case of dust obscuration. A stronger argument against dust obscuration scenario comes from the observed variation in spectral line fluxes during this transition (see section 3.4). The relative flux changes observed in various spectral lines cannot be explained by a simple change in extinction.

Figure 4 shows the NIR J - H / H - K color-color (CC) diagram. Position of V899 Mon in it shows no significant extinction to the source, and it falls on Classical T Tauri (CTT) locus. The positions in CC diagram during first and second outbursts are also different from each other. But, since we have only one NIR observation from the rapidly varying ending phase of first outburst, it might not be a good representation of the NIR color of first outburst.

The green squares measured during the 2013 - 2015 period of second outburst show small movements along the reddening vector. Such short period, small amplitude fluctuations during the outburst phase are also seen in other FUor/EXor objects (Audard et al. 2014; Semkov et al. 2013; Ninan et al. 2013). Unlike the quiescence in 2011, these short variations in second outburst could be due to small dust clump occultations or minor fluctuations in the accretion. NIR J / J - K color-magnitude diagram (CMD) (see Figure 5) also indicates the general trend of V899 Mon getting redder (bluer) when it dims (brightens).

3.1.1. Outburst - quiescent transition phase

In contrast to existing FUor/EXor observations in literature, we could carry out several observations of V899 Mon during its transition from outburst phase to quiescent phase and back. Figure 6 shows the V -band magnitude light curve of the source, color coded with V - R color in the outer ring and V - I color at the center. These colors indicate that the object was reddest during the transition stages rather than during the outburst or quiescent phases. It could imply the temperature of the extra flux component of the outburst was cooler at the beginning and it became hotter as the outburst reached its peak. Since the transition phase flux was cooler than the quiescent phase, outburst flux could not have initially originated on the surface of the hot central star, rather, might have originated in the disk. This is the first direct observational evidence to support triggering of outburst in the disk of FUors/EXors. The color change seen in this plot could be a combined effect of both change in extinction and temperature. Figure 7 shows the V , R and I band light curves color-coded with an extinction invariant quantity. The y-intercept along the reddening vector in any CC diagrams, for example, $C_{VRI} = (V - R) - (R - I) * E(V - R) / E(R - I)$ (McGehee et al. 2004), is a weighted difference of two colors, which is invariant to change in extinction A_V . While it is not possible to completely separate out the degenerate SED slope change due to temperature and extinction change,

¹⁰ Catalina Real-Time Transient Survey Data Release 2

¹¹ Palomar Observatory Sky Survey

¹² U.S. Naval Observatory B1.0 Catalog

¹³ Infrared Astronomical Satellite, Survey

¹⁴ Deep Near Infrared Survey of the Southern Sky

¹⁵ Two Micron All-Sky Survey

¹⁶ Akari All-Sky Survey Point Source Catalog

¹⁷ Infrared Array Camera on Spitzer

¹⁸ Multi-Band Imaging Photometer on Spitzer

¹⁹ CRTS DR2 V_{CSS} magnitudes of V899 Mon, were converted to effective R magnitude using color correction equation $V = V_{CSS} + 0.91 * (V - R)^2 + 0.04$ and $V - R = 1.11$. <http://nesssi.cacr.caltech.edu/DataRelease/FAQ2.html#improve>

²⁰ Even though we do not have NIR photometric measurements during quiescent phase in 2011, our quiescent phase I -band magnitude matches with DENIS I magnitude observed on 1999 January 25, and DENIS J and K magnitudes of this epoch matches with 2MASS J and K_S magnitudes observed in 1998. Hence in this study, we have taken 2MASS magnitudes as the quiescent phase J , H and K_S magnitudes of the V899 Mon source.

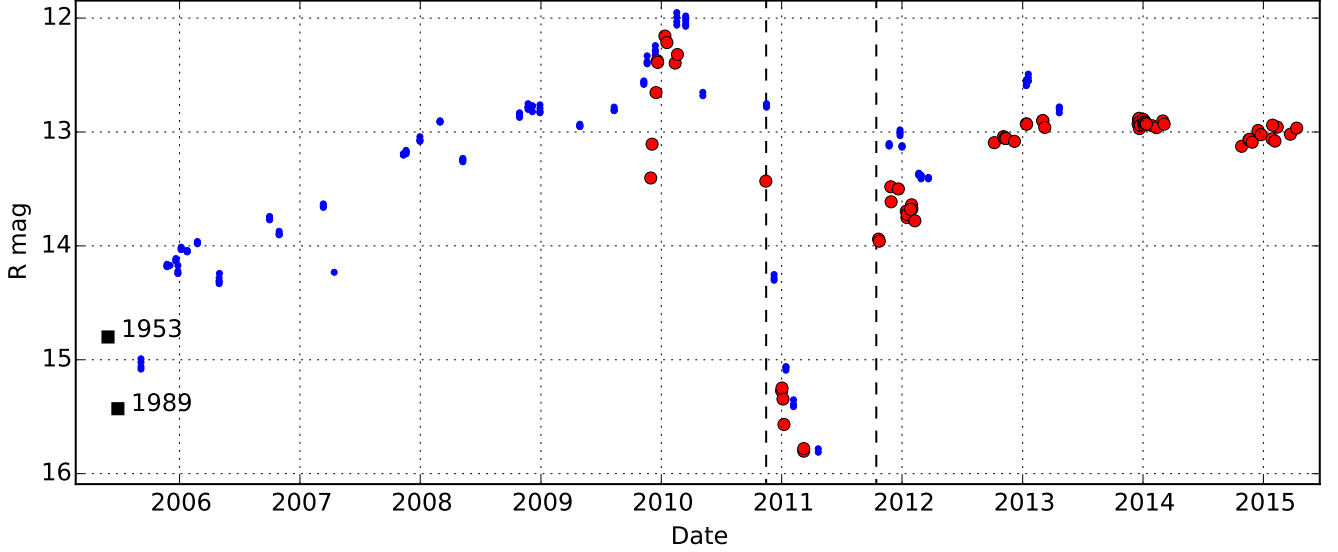


Figure 3. Light curve of V899 Mon showing its first outburst, short quiescent phase and current ongoing second outburst phase. Red circles are R -band magnitudes from our observations and blue circles are CRTS magnitudes converted to R magnitudes. POSS-1 and POSS-2 epochs' R magnitudes are also shown for comparison as black squares.

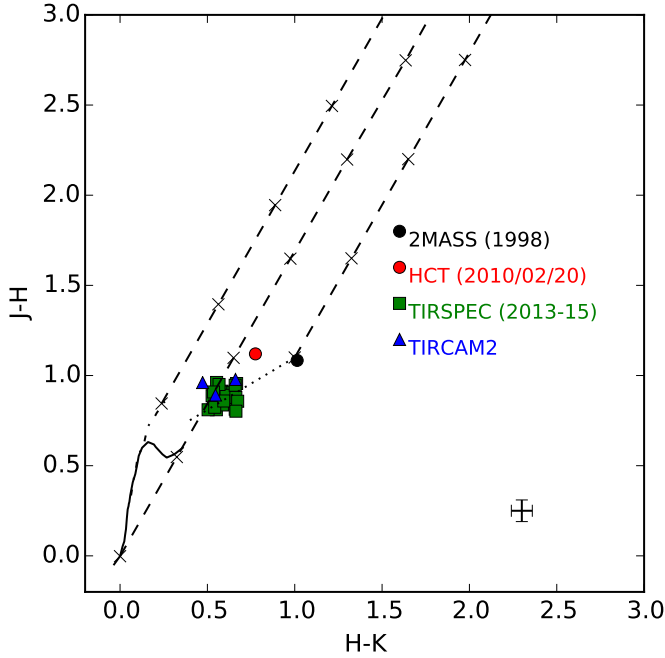


Figure 4. Positions of V899 Mon in the $J-H/H-K$ CC diagram during the quiescent phase (black circle), first outburst (red circle) and the second outburst phase (green squares and blue triangles). The solid curve shows the locus of field dwarfs, and the dash-dotted curve shows the locus of giants (Bessell & Brett 1988). The dotted line represents the locus of classical T-Tauri (CTT) stars (Meyer et al. 1997). The diagonal straight dashed lines show the reddening vectors (Rieke & Lebofsky 1985), with crosses denoting an A_V difference of 5 mag. Typical error bars of each data point are shown in the bottom right corner.

any change in this extinction invariant color implies real change in the intrinsic SED slope (temperature). V899 Mon shows significant change in C_{VRI} between the end of first outburst phase, quiescent phase, transition stage and ongoing second outburst phase. Significant variation is also seen during the peak of first outburst, implying

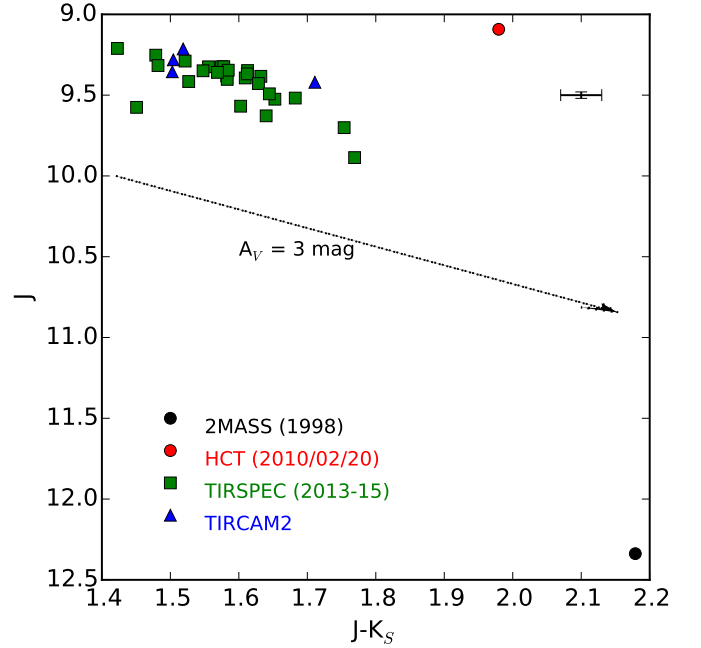


Figure 5. NIR $J/J-K$ color magnitude diagram showing the movement of V899 Mon during its quiescent (black circle), first outburst phase (red circle) and second outburst phase (green squares and blue triangles). The arrow shows the reddening vector (Rieke & Lebofsky 1985), which corresponds to an A_V of 3 mag. Typical error bars of each data point are shown in the top right corner.

the temperature of the source during those epochs were different than the ongoing second outburst. However, since C_{VRI} is a weighted difference between two colors and could not tell unambiguously whether the intrinsic slope of SED became red or blue, Figure 7 only indicates change in the intrinsic slope of SED (temperature). It does not clarify whether reddening of flux during transition stage was due to temperature change alone or was due to the combined effect of a short term increase in extinction and change in temperature.

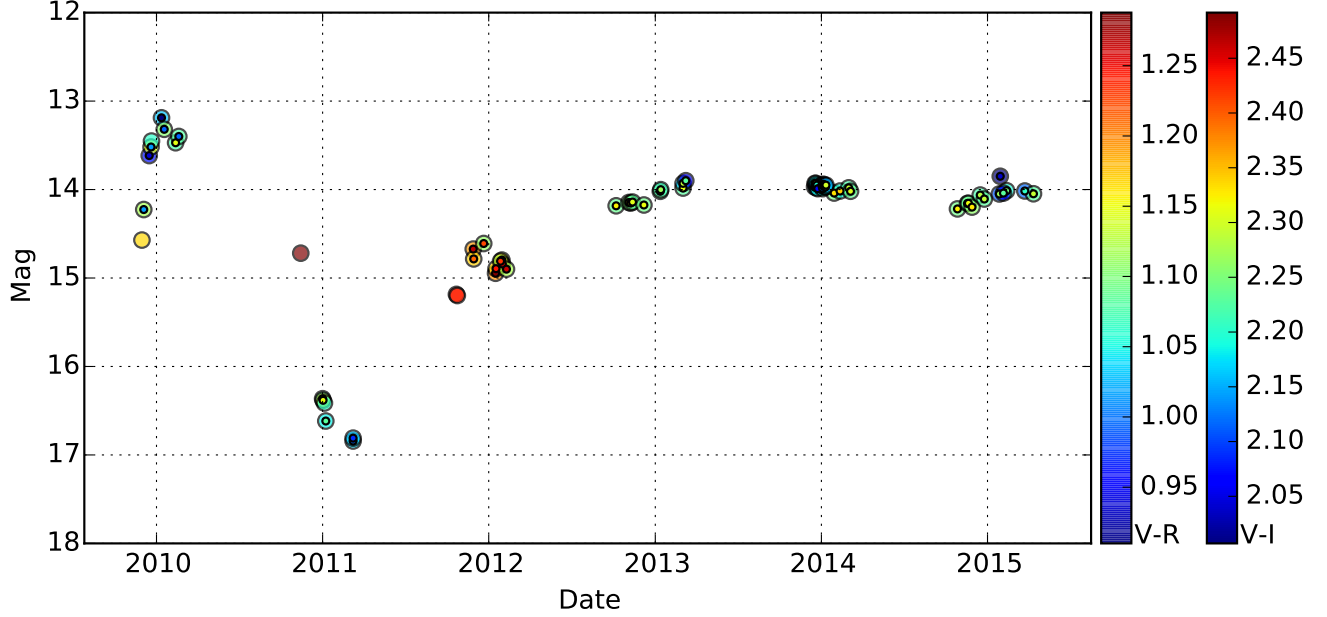


Figure 6. V -band light curve of V899 Mon showing evolution of its $V-R$ and $V-I$ colors. Color of the outer ring shows $V-R$ and the color at the center shows $V-I$. We see both the colors were reddest during the transition from the quiescent phase to the outburst phase.

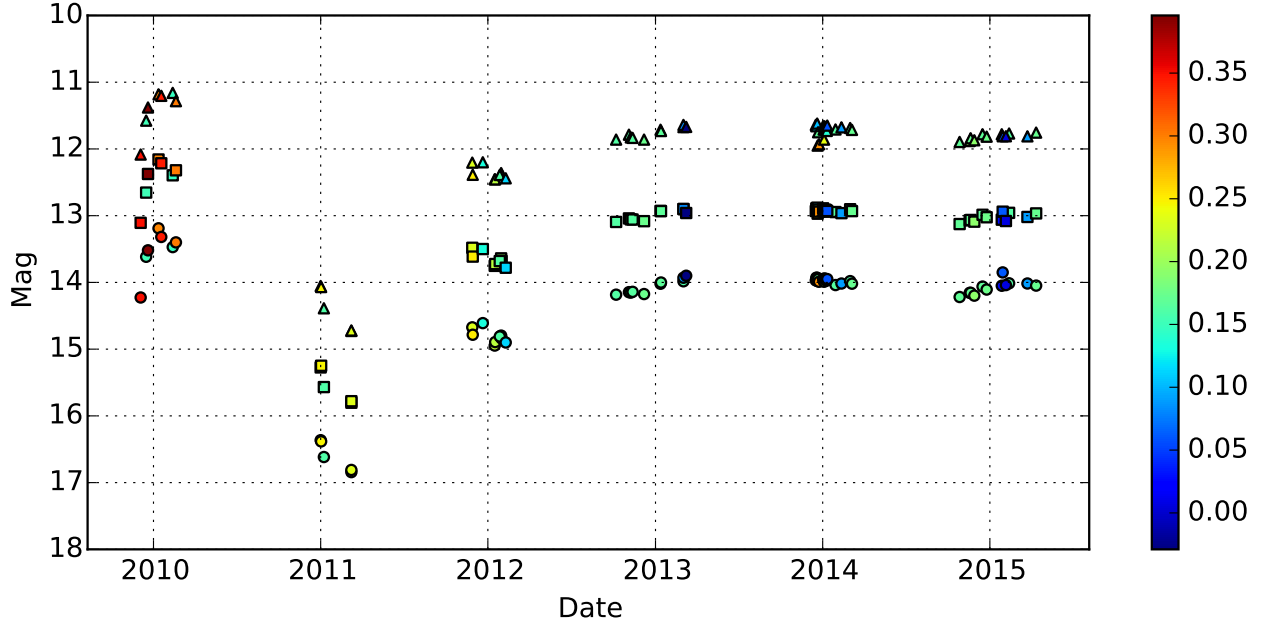


Figure 7. V , R and I light curves of V899 Mon (circles, squares and triangles respectively), color-coded with the extinction invariant color C_{VRI} .

3.2. Stellar Properties

V899 Mon was observed in WISE $12\ \mu\text{m}$ and $22\ \mu\text{m}$ bands on 2010 March 17, within one month after our NIR observations in J , H and K bands from HCT on 2010 February 20 (first outburst peak). We utilized them to estimate the conventional infrared logarithmic slope of the spectrum α (where $\lambda F_\lambda = \lambda^\alpha$) used for age classification of YSOs. During the peak outburst phase (2010 March) we obtained a slope $\alpha = -0.27$ between $2.16\ \mu\text{m}$ and $11.56\ \mu\text{m}$ and $\alpha = -0.51$ between $11.56\ \mu\text{m}$ and $22\ \mu\text{m}$. These values classify V899 Mon as a flat-spectrum

or an early Class II YSO (Greene et al. 1994) during its peak outburst phase.

$U-B$, $B-V$, $V-R$ and $R-I$ colors of Siess et al. (2000) isochrones can be used to constrain photometrically the mass, age and extinction of the source. This is done by finding a region in mass, age and extinction parameter space in which colors predicted by Siess et al. (2000) model is consistent with all the observed optical colors of V899 Mon. For this analysis we sampled Siess et al. (2000) isochrones in its valid age range 0.01 Myr to 100 Myr, and mass range 0.1 to $7\ M_\odot$ in log space. Non-

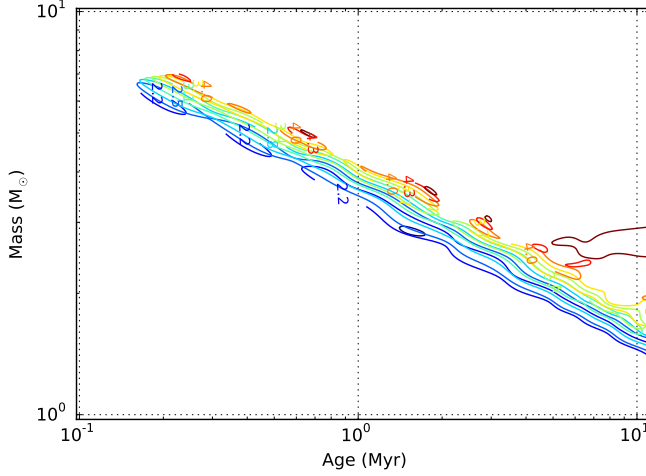


Figure 8. Contours showing 1σ constrain on mass and age of V899 Mon assuming Siess et al. (2000) isochrones to be a valid model for V899 Mon in four dimensional $U-B$, $B-V$, $V-R$ and $R-I$ color-color space. Contours corresponding to a range of admissible reddening value A_V are shown in different colors and corresponding A_V is labeled on the contours.

uniform rectangular mass versus age grids were generated for each of the $U-B$, $B-V$, $V-R$ and $R-I$ colors by interpolating (using 2D Bi-spline) colors predicted by Siess et al. (2000) isochrones. $U-B$ and $B-V$ colors of V899 Mon during second outburst, and $V-R$ and $R-I$ quiescent phase colors were used for fixing the position of V899 Mon in this four dimensional color space. The errors of the color estimates were taken to be 0.1 mag, which correspond to a symmetric 4D Gaussian in color space. Radial Basis Function (RBF) was used to calculate the distance to the source for each point in the mass-age grid. A contour was plotted for regions within 1σ distance from V899 Mon's position. These contours were repeatedly estimated for various values of A_V ranging from 0.5 to 8 mag (see Figure 8). As seen in the figure, $A_V < 2.2$ mag and $A_V > 4.0$ mag will make all Siess et al. (2000) isochrone colors incompatible with V899 Mon, and hence can be ruled out. Due to the correlation between age and mass, we obtain tight constraints only for A_V from this analysis. Even though the analysis was done for all possible age ranges, since V899 Mon is a heavy disk accreting source, we expect its position inside contours to be only around the region where age is $\sim 1 - 5$ Myr.

Another independent way to estimate interstellar extinction is from photometry of field stars. The region around Monoceros R2 was studied in detail using 2MASS data by Lombardi et al. (2011) (Figure 4 in their paper), and the extinction to V899 Mon location is $A_V = 2.6$ mag. This value is consistent with our previous color space analysis.

Figure 9 shows the position of V899 Mon in the $V/V-I$ optical CMD during various epochs. Siess et al. (2000) isochrones after correcting for extinction of $A_V = 2.6$ mag are also over-plotted. Since the major component of the outburst phase flux is non-stellar in origin, the closest representation of the true position of V899 Mon might be its position during quiescent phase. The scatter forbids the estimation of age, but we get a rough estimate of the mass of the V899 Mon as $2 M_\odot$. However, it should

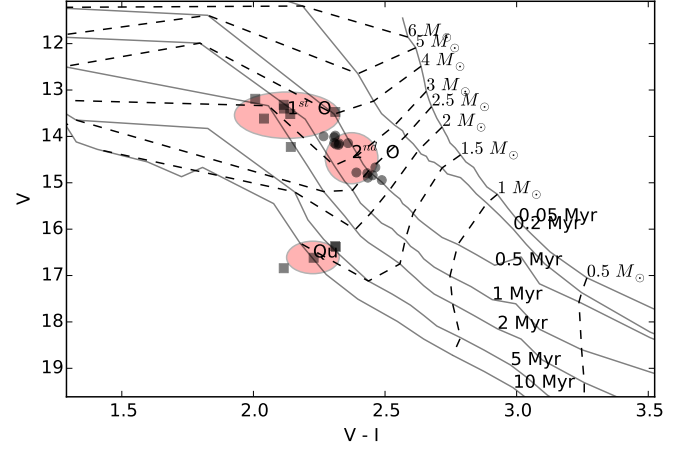


Figure 9. Optical $V/V-I$ color magnitude diagram of V899 Mon during its first outburst (1^{st} O), second outburst (2^{nd} O) and quiescence (Qu) phases. Solid lines are Siess et al. (2000) isochrones corresponding to 0.05 Myr, 0.2 Myr, 0.5 Myr, 1 Myr, 2 Myr, 5 Myr and 10 Myr. Dashed lines are evolutionary tracks of masses $0.5 M_\odot$, $1 M_\odot$, $1.5 M_\odot$, $2 M_\odot$, $2.5 M_\odot$, $3 M_\odot$, $4 M_\odot$, $5 M_\odot$ and $6 M_\odot$. Extinction correction for an $A_V = 2.6$ mag, and magnitude correction for distance of 905 pc are applied to all isochrones.

be noted that this estimate is sensitive to the estimated interstellar extinction value of $A_V = 2.6$ mag.

3.3. Spectral Energy Distribution

Flux estimates available of the V899 Mon over a wide wavelength range from optical to sub-mm were measured at random epochs. Since we had to use multi-wavelength data of nearby epochs for the construction of the SED, we chose the epoch near peak of the first outburst (February-March 2010), during which maximum observations were available. For fitting YSO SED models, we used the online SED Fitter tool by Robitaille et al. (2007). Flux estimates from both IRAS and PACS show the flux of V899 Mon starts rising in $90 \mu\text{m}$ to $200 \mu\text{m}$ range after a gradual drop of SED in mid-infrared region (see Figure 10). No SED models in Robitaille et al. (2007) could fit this double peaked SED. Possible scenarios of such an SED are discussed in Section 3.3.1. To avoid the second far-infrared peak while fitting SED of V899 Mon, we used all the flux estimates above $90 \mu\text{m}$ as upper limits. For constraining the SED better we also used $70 \mu\text{m}$ flux measured during second outburst in 2013, but to account for the change in $70 \mu\text{m}$ flux between two outbursts we used 1 Jy error bar (which is consistent to the flux change we have seen in $250 \mu\text{m}$ SPIRE data from two epochs). Figure 10 (a) shows the SED fit obtained using V , R , I , J , H , K_S , $W1$, $W2$, $W3$, $W4$ fluxes from 2010 and PACS $70 \mu\text{m}$ flux from 2013 observations.

For fitting the SED of V899 Mon's quiescent phase, we used flux estimates from different quiescent phase epochs. Figure 10 (b) shows the SED fit using V , R , I , 2MASS J , H , K_S and IRAS $12 \mu\text{m}$ fluxes. MIPS 1 ($24 \mu\text{m}$), PACS ($70 \mu\text{m}$, $160 \mu\text{m}$) and SPIRE ($250 \mu\text{m}$, $350 \mu\text{m}$, $500 \mu\text{m}$) fluxes were used only as upper limits.

Treating far-infrared PACS and SPIRE fluxes of 2013 to be a separate independent clump, we also fitted the SED by taking these fluxes alone (see Figure 11 and section 3.3.2).

Stellar, disk and envelope parameters obtained from all

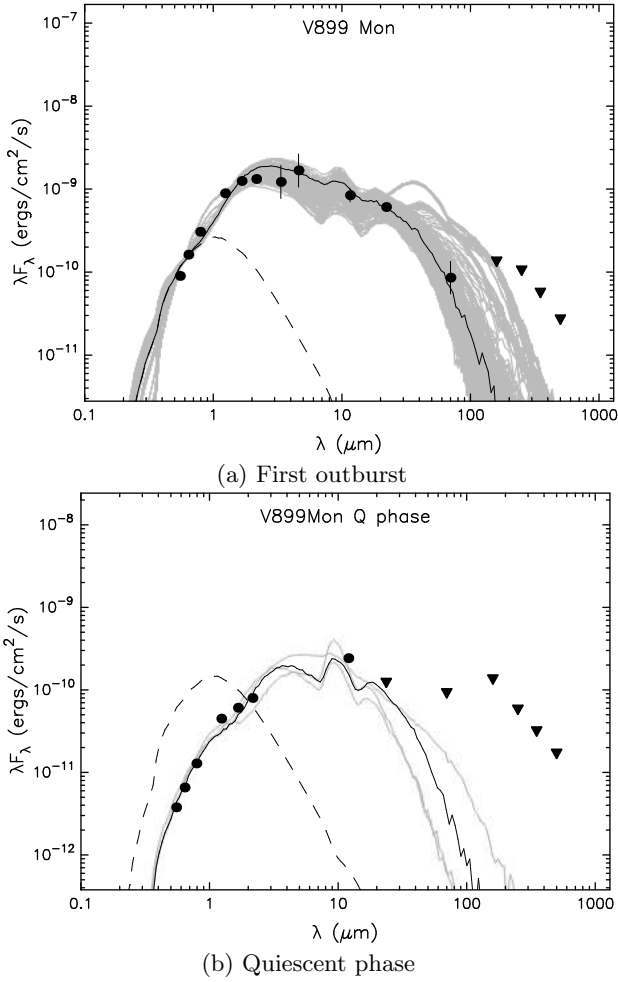


Figure 10. SED fit of V899 Mon (a) during its peak of the first outburst using *V*, *R*, *I*, *J*, *H*, *K_S*, *W1*, *W2*, *W3*, *W4* fluxes from 2010 and PACS 70 μm flux from 2013, (b) during its quiescent phase using *V*, *R*, *I*, 2MASS *J*, *H*, *K_S*, and *IRAS 12* fluxes. MIPS1, PACS and SPIRE fluxes were used only as upper limits. The filled circles represent the data points used for the fit and filled triangles are upper limits. The solid black line is the best fitted model and the gray lines show subsequent good fits. The dashed gray line shows the stellar photosphere of V899 Mon in the best fitted model (in the absence of circumstellar dust, but including interstellar extinction).

the three SED fittings are tabulated together in Table 3.

3.3.1. 70 μm dip in SED

SED of V899 Mon shows a dip around 70 - 90 μm in both IRAS as well as in PACS data taken at two different epochs. This shape of SED is very unusual and not seen in any other FUors/EXors. Objects with extended circumstellar envelopes typically show a smooth flat SED. We also do not see heavy extinction in optical bands as expected from a source surrounded by a large extended envelope. One possible scenario is that this object, instead of having a steady state infall density distribution of envelope, has a huge spherical cavity around it to a certain radius in envelope. Significant optical light that we detect can be explained if our line of sight is along the opening created by the outflow.

Another possible geometric scenario is an envelope/clump with most of its mass behind V899 Mon. In SPIRE 500 μm image (see Figure 12), we see the bright

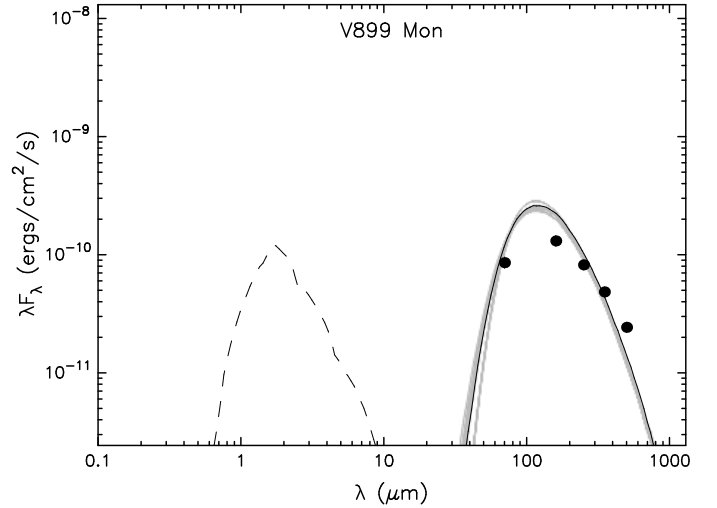


Figure 11. SED fit of V899 Mon during its second outburst phase using only *Herschel* PACS 70 and 160 μm, and SPIRE 250, 350 and 500 μm fluxes. The filled circles represent the data points used for the fit. The solid black line is the best fitted model and the gray lines show subsequent good fits. The dashed gray line shows the stellar photosphere of V899 Mon in the best fitted model (in the absence of circumstellar dust, but including interstellar extinction).

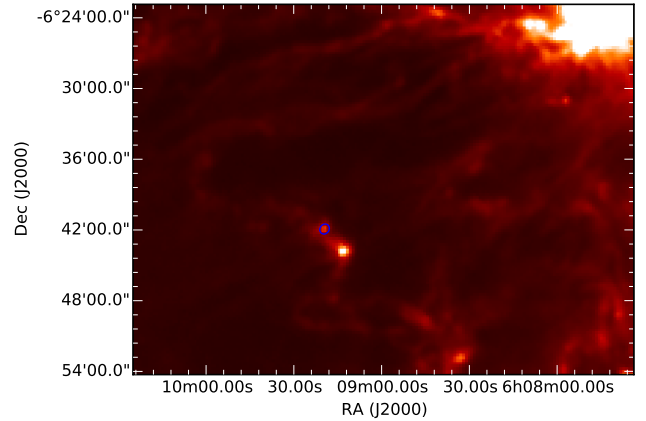


Figure 12. SPIRE 500 μm image of V899 Mon field taken on 2013 March 16. Location of V899 Mon is marked with an ellipse to show the major and minor FWHM sizes determined for V899 Mon by the source extraction algorithm *getsources* (Men'shchikov et al. 2012). The brighter source IRAS 06068-0643, south-west of V899 Mon, is also a more embedded outburst source. The bright blob in the north-west corner of the image is the ionizing source in Monoceros R2.

blob marked with an ellipse at the position of V899 Mon is at the edge of a cloud, possibly being pushed back by the ionizing source of Monoceros R2.

We plan to carry out a detailed 3D radiative transfer modeling of such geometric structures to see whether this seemingly two-component SED can be explained.

3.3.2. Far-infrared component properties

Considering far-infrared component part of the SED as a separate clump, we analyzed PACS-SPIRE data alone to obtain the characteristics of the clump. L_{bol} of the clump obtained by fitting Robitaille et al. (2007) SED model for the far-infrared flux (> 70 μm) is $\sim 8.6 L_\odot$ (Table 3).

We have SPIRE 250, 350 and 500 μm observations

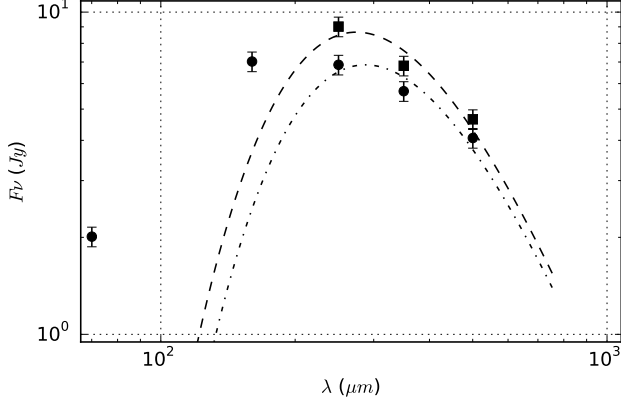


Figure 13. Gray body fit of V899 Mon’s far-infrared SPIRE wavelength fluxes at two epochs. Filled squares are from 2010 epoch during the peak of the first outburst and filled circles are from 2013 during the second outburst. The dashed line is the gray body fit to the SPIRE data points of the first outburst in 2010, and dashed-dotted line is the fit to the SPIRE data points observed in 2013 during the second outburst. PACS data points of second epoch are also shown, but were not used for the gray body fit.

at two epochs; during the peak of first outburst on 2010 September 4 and later during the second outburst in 2013 March 6. PACS 70 and 160 μm observations were available only during the second epoch. Photometric flux values estimated for V899 Mon from PACS and SPIRE data are given in Table 4.

During the peak of first outburst, fluxes were brighter than the second outburst by 2.8 Jy, 1.5 Jy and 0.3 Jy in 250, 350 and 500 μm , respectively. V899 Mon was also optically brighter during the peak of first outburst than second outburst epoch by 0.75 magnitude (factor of 2) in R -band. This implies the far-infrared clump is heated by V899 Mon and is not spatially far from V899 Mon. We fitted gray body model to SPIRE data from the two epochs (Figure 13) and estimated the mass to be $20 M_{\odot}$ and temperature of the far-infrared clump to be 10.6 K and 10.0 K at each epoch. This mass estimate is consistent with the envelope mass obtained from Robitaille et al. (2007) SED fitting (see Table 3). Gray body was fitted using the following formulation:

$$S_{\nu}(\nu) = \frac{M(0.01(\frac{\nu}{1000\text{GHz}})^{\beta})B(T, \nu)}{D^2} \quad (1)$$

where $S_{\nu}(\nu)$ is the observed flux density, M is the mass of the clump, $B(T, \nu)$ is the Planck’s black body function for temperature T & frequency ν , D is the distance (taken to be 905 pc) and the dust opacity factor (κ_{ν}) was taken to be $0.01(\frac{\nu}{1000\text{GHz}})^{\beta} \text{ m}^2\text{kg}^{-1}$, where β was fixed to be 2 (André et al. 2010).

To obtain a lower limit of A_V , we assumed the entire mass M is in a uniform density sphere of diameter $2R = 50''$ (FWHM of the source in SPIRE 500 μm image), then the mass column density to the center of the sphere should be $3M/(4\pi R^2)$. Since most of the gas is molecular, we can equate this column density to $N(\text{H}_2)\mu_{\text{H}_2}m_{\text{H}}$, where $N(\text{H}_2)$ is the H_2 column number density, μ_{H_2} is the mean molecular weight (taken to be 2.8) and m_{H} is the mass of Hydrogen. Our mass estimate of $20 M_{\odot}$ then corresponds to $N(\text{H}_2) = 4.6 \times 10^{21} \text{ molecules cm}^{-2}$.

Using the relation $\langle N(\text{H}_2)/A_V \rangle = 0.94 \times 10^{21} \text{ molecules cm}^{-2} \text{ mag}^{-1}$ (Ciardi et al. 1998), we obtain A_V to the center of the clump to be 19.7 mag.

If we use PACS 160 μm flux also in the gray body fitting then we obtain mass to be $12 M_{\odot}$ and temperature of the far-infrared clumps at the two epochs to be 11.9 K and 12.2 K. This mass corresponds to an $A_V = 10.7 \text{ mag}$ to the center of the uniform spherical clump. Both of these estimates are substantially higher than the actual A_V estimated from optical and NIR data. This implies that the heating source V899 Mon is not embedded at the center of this clump; it might be partially located to the front section of it (or any other geometry as discussed in Section 3.3.1). Even though the mass estimate has some systematic uncertainties from the distance, dust opacity factor and gray body model assumption, they are unlikely to cause a difference of 8 - 15 mag in A_V value.

3.4. Spectroscopic Results

V899 Mon has a rich spectrum of emission as well as absorption lines in optical and NIR. Figure 14 shows the flux-calibrated optical and NIR spectra taken during the second outburst phase of the source. Our spectroscopic observations in optical cover first outburst, transition, quiescent phases, as well as the second outburst. The fluxes and equivalent widths of the detected lines at various epochs are tabulated in Table 5. The strong Ca II IR triplet emission lines in spectrum confirm V899 Mon source to be a YSO, and the detection of CO (2-0) and (3-1) band heads absorption starting at 2.29 μm confirm this source to be an outburst family of FUors/EXors. These overtone band head lines are seen only in giants and FUors/EXors. In FUors/EXors they are believed to be forming in the accretion heated inner regions of the disk, where temperature is in the range $2000 \text{ K} < T < 5000 \text{ K}$ and density $n_{\text{H}} > 10^{10} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ (Kóspál et al. 2011). One notable line not detected in V899 Mon spectrum is $\text{Br}\gamma$ at 2.16 μm . While $\text{Br}\gamma$ is typically found in strong accreting T-Tauri stars, it is not detected in many FUors.

3.4.1. Extinction estimates

To obtain de-reddened line fluxes, we need to know the extinction to the source. In Section 3.1 our NIR CC diagram does not show any significant extinction to the source. We also have an estimate of the interstellar extinction to the source to be $A_V = 2.6 \text{ mag}$ from Figure 4 in Lombardi et al. (2011). $\text{H}\alpha$ (6563 Å) and $\text{H}\beta$ (4861 Å) lines show an emission component in their P-Cygni profile. If we assume an optically thin case B emission, the Balmer decrement ratio of $\text{H}\alpha/\text{H}\beta$ emission component should be in the range 2.8 - 3 (Osterbrock & Ferland 2006). Comparing this ratio with the ratios measured from our spectra, we obtained various estimates of A_V during outburst phase, to be ranging from 5.9 to 9.2 mag. Our $\text{H}\beta$ profiles show stronger absorption component than emission component; this might significantly cause an underestimation of the $\text{H}\beta$ flux which was estimated by fitting a two-component Gaussian model to the line profile. This implies that A_V estimate from Balmer decrement is an over-estimate. On the other hand, it is quite likely that the emission is not optically thin since it is believed to be originating in magnetospheric acce-

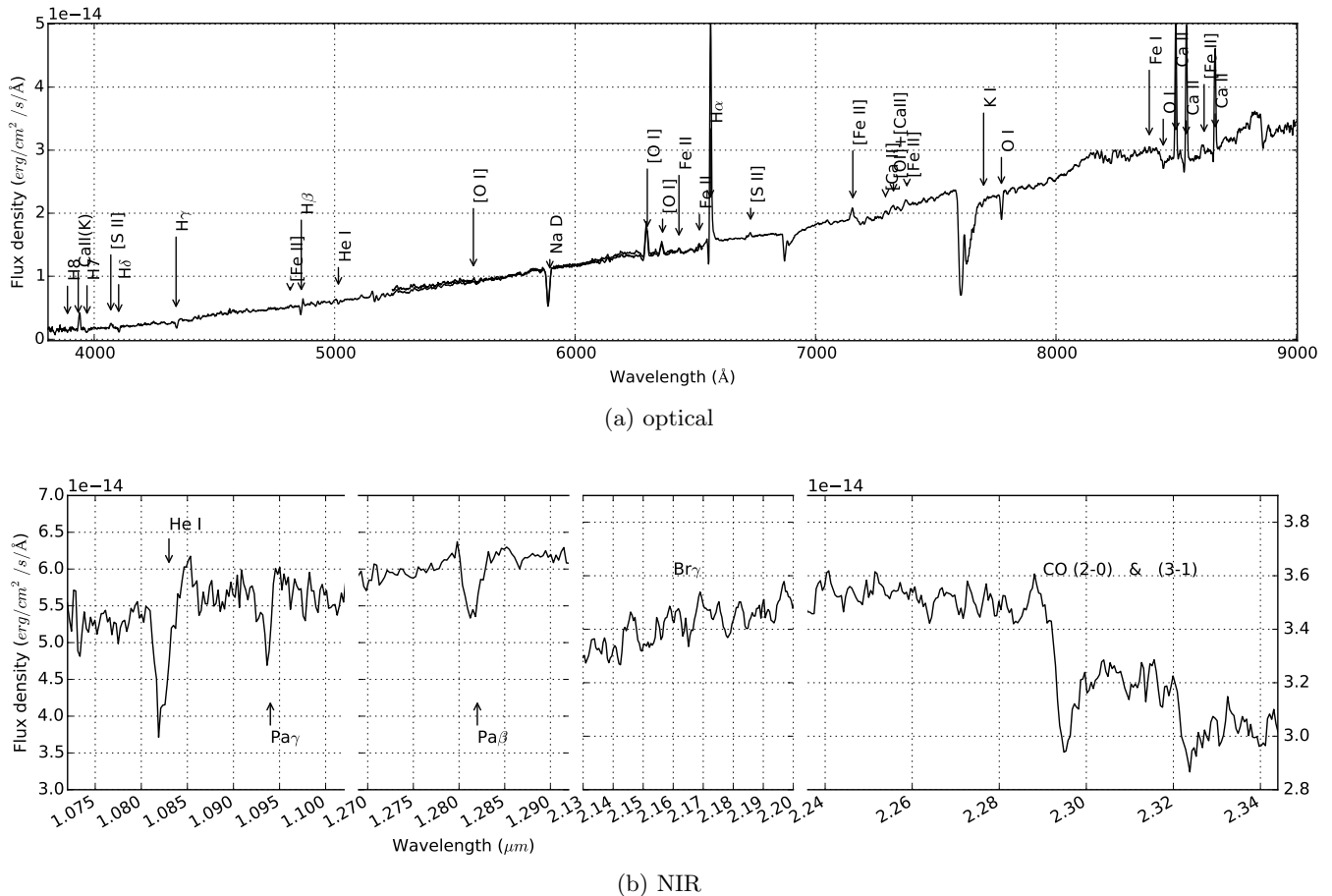


Figure 14. Flux-calibrated optical and NIR spectra of V899 Mon during its second outburst. All spectra observed during the second outburst were median combined to improve signal to noise ratio. Identified lines in the spectra are labeled. The optical spectrum (a) is not corrected for atmospheric absorption lines. The absorption lines that are not labeled in optical spectrum are atmospheric lines.

tion column, which will make our estimate of A_V an underestimate. To be consistent with our other extinction estimates from CC diagram and SED fitting in previous sections, we take A_V during the outburst phase to be 2.6 mag for the remaining spectral line calculations.

3.4.2. Accretion rate

Many of the spectral line fluxes originating near the magnetosphere have been found to correlate with the accretion luminosity. The correlation is empirically calibrated in the simple form : $\log(L_{acc}/L_{\odot}) = a \log(L_{line}/L_{\odot}) + b$. For estimating accretion luminosity from Hydrogen Balmer series, He I, O I, Ca II IR triplet, Pa β and Pa δ lines, we used the coefficients a and b from Alcalá et al. (2014). Distance to V899 Mon was taken to be 905 pc and the observed fluxes were corrected for an extinction of $A_V = 2.6$ mag. To estimate the accretion rate from the accretion luminosity, we assumed the mass and age of V899 Mon to be $2.5 M_{\odot}$ and 1 Myr, respectively (consistent with the CMD). Stellar radius was then estimated to be $4 R_{\odot}$ based on the isochrone for these values of mass and age (Siess et al. 2000). Finally, using the formula $\dot{M}_{disk} = (L_{acc} R_*/GM)(1 - R_*/R_i)^{-1}$ (where disk inner radius $R_i \sim 5 \times R_*$ (Gullbring et al. 1998)), we obtained accretion rates from various lines along the spectrum. No veiling correction was done for lines which are in absorption, hence these accretion rate

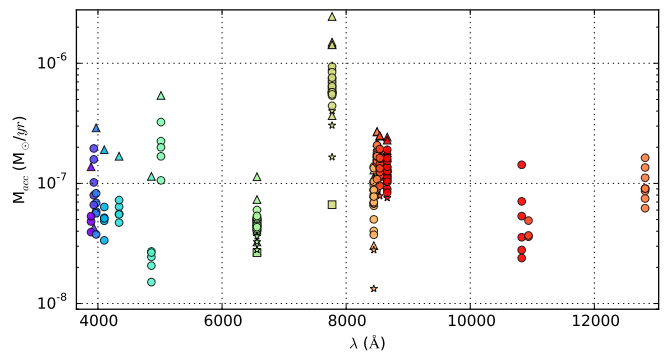


Figure 15. Accretion rates estimated from various lines from the V899 Mon’s optical and NIR spectra. Triangle symbols show the first outburst phase, square symbols show the quiescent phase, star symbols show the transition phase, and circle symbols show the second outburst phase. There is a significant difference in accretion rates estimated using different lines.

estimates can be slight underestimates. Figure 15 shows all the estimates of accretion rates from various lines as a function of their wavelengths. Figure 16 shows the normalized accretion rates obtained from different lines at various epochs. A clear reduction in relative accretion, by at least a factor of 2 during quiescent phase with respect to the second outburst phase, is seen in all the accretion rates obtained from different lines.

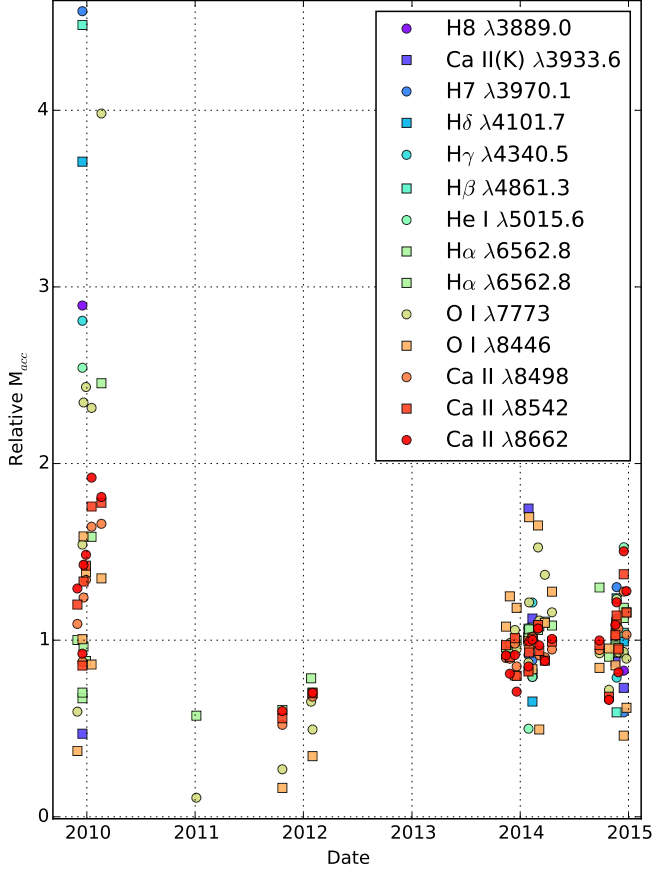


Figure 16. Relative change in accretion rates estimated from various lines during the transition from the first outburst phase to the quiescent phase and back to the second outburst.

3.4.3. Mass loss

Ratio of the mass loss to mass accretion in YSOs is a key parameter predicted by various jet launch mechanism models. FUors/EXors family of objects give us a direct observational constrain on this ratio. Based on the SED fit in Section 3.3, we obtained the L_{bol} of V899 Mon as $\sim 150 L_{\odot}$ during the outburst phase. Using the relation between mass loss and L_{bol} in young HeBe and T-Tauri stars, viz. $\log(\dot{M}) = -8.6 + 0.7 \times \log(L_{bol})$ by Nisini et al. (1995), we get an estimate of the mass outflow in V899 Mon to be $1 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$. This rate is larger than typical T-Tauri stars ($10^{-8} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$) but less than classical FUors ($10^{-5} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$) (Hartmann & Kenyon 1996).

We could also directly measure the mass loss rate from [OI] $\lambda 6300$ flux using the relation A8 of Hartigan et al. (1995). Mass outflow is directly proportional to the optically thin forbidden line emission fluxes originating in outflow. The mass loss estimate from [OI] $\lambda 6300$ flux through $2''$ slit aperture, by assuming a distance of 905 pc and a typical sky plane component of the outflow velocity to be 150 km/s is $2.6 \times 10^{-7} M_{\odot}/\text{yr}$.

We could not detect any significant change in these forbidden line fluxes during quiescence. Our $2''$ slit aperture at 905 pc distance corresponds to 2.7×10^{11} km wide region. Even if we assume the sky plane velocity to be as large as 700 km/s (seen in P-Cygni outflow), the gap in outflow due to one year of quiescence will be

only 2.2×10^{10} km, which is just one-tenth of the total aperture. Hence, our non-detection does not conclude whether the large scale low density outflow traced by forbidden lines was interrupted or remained uninterrupted during the quiescence phase.

3.4.4. Outflow Temperature and Density

Flux ratios of the optically thin forbidden emission lines provide a direct estimate of the density and temperature of the outflow region. For better signal to noise ratio, we estimated the average flux of the forbidden lines by combining all the second outburst phase spectra of V899 Mon. Flux ratio [S II] $\lambda 6716/\lambda 6731$ is a good tracer of density and is insensitive to temperature. Flux of [S II] $\lambda 6731$ line is $2.4 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg/cm}^2/\text{s}$, whereas [S II] $\lambda 6716$ line is not detected in our spectrum, so we have an estimate of upper limit to be $< 1 \times 10^{-14} \text{ erg/cm}^2/\text{s}$. The ratio [S II] $\lambda 6716/\lambda 6731 < 0.45$, implies the electron density n_e to be $> 10^4/\text{cm}^3$ (Figure 5.8 in Osterbrock & Ferland (2006)). Ratio of [O I] $\lambda 5577/\lambda 6300$ in V899 Mon is ~ 0.09 . For a range of temperature from 9000 K to 20000 K, this ratio is consistent with n_e ranging from $2 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^3$ to $4 \times 10^6/\text{cm}^3$ (Figure 6 in Hamann (1994)).

Once we have a density constraint, we can now use other line ratios to estimate the temperature. For instance, using the formula 5.5 in Osterbrock & Ferland (2006), for a density of $n_e = 2 \times 10^5/\text{cm}^3$, ratio [O I] ($\lambda 6300 + \lambda 6364$)/ $\lambda 5577 \sim 15$ gives an estimate on the temperature to be ~ 8500 K. Density insensitive line ratio [Ca II] $\lambda 7291$ / [OI] $\lambda 6300 \sim 0.1$ in V899 Mon, implies a temperature < 9000 K (Figure 5 in Hamann (1994)). But the line ratio [S II] $\lambda 6731$ / [O I] $\lambda 6300 \sim 0.08$ implies a temperature > 9000 K (Figure 5 in Hamann (1994)). To be consistent with all these independent estimates, we shall take the temperature of the outflow to be ~ 9000 K.

3.4.5. Line profiles and variability

$H\alpha$ $\lambda 6563$ — Almost all prominent lines in the spectrum showed variability during our period of observations. The line which showed the most dramatic changes in line profile is $H\alpha$, which has a strong P-Cygni absorption component and is believed to be formed in magnetospheric accretion funnel.

Figure 17 shows the evolution of $H\alpha$ P-Cygni profile during its first outburst, quiescent and the current ongoing second outburst phases. It is a selected representative sample of line profile plots from each epoch. The first spectrum published by Wils et al. (2009) shows no P-Cygni profile in $H\alpha$. Our initial spectrum observed 13 days later during the peak of first outburst shows a CI Tau profile typically seen in many T-Tauri stars (Stahler & Palla 2005). In subsequent spectra, the absorption component grows considerably, transforming $H\alpha$ line's profile into a strong P-Cygni profile (Figure 17). We also see complex structures in the absorption component of P-Cygni in the spectrum taken on 2010 January 17. All these evolution indicate the outflow wind increased dramatically towards the end of first outburst. By the onset of quiescent phase, the absorption component in P-Cygni completely disappears and the $H\alpha$ shows a near symmetric emission line. We also do not see any P-Cygni profile when the source was undergoing transition from

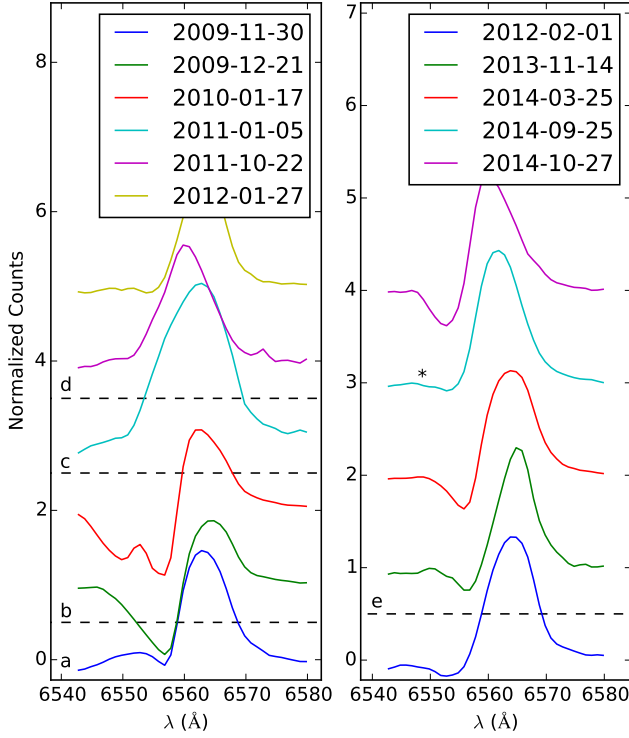


Figure 17. Selected sample of $H\alpha$ emission line profiles from different phases of V899 Mon. a) First outburst phase, b) Heavy outflow during the end of first outburst phase, c) Quiescent phase, d) Transition phase from quiescence phase to second outburst phase, e) Second outburst phase. *) shows a particular profile on 2014 September 25, when the P-Cygni became very weak for a very short duration. Spectrum taken immediately after one month shown on top right panel had strong P-Cygni profile.

the quiescent phase to the second outburst phase. P-Cygni profiles, much fainter in strength compared to the peak of the first outburst, only starts appearing after the full onset of the second outburst. Even though during the second outburst, outflow P-Cygni profile is more stable than during the last phase of the first outburst, spectrum taken on 2014 September 25 shows only a very weak P-Cygni in $H\alpha$. These delays and short pauses indicate a non-steady nature in the outflows from FUors/EXors. Table 5 shows the fluxes and equivalent widths obtained by fitting a two-component Gaussian to the line profiles. Our high resolution spectrum ($R \sim 37000$) taken using SALT-HRS on 2014 December 22 resolves the $H\alpha$ line and its multi-component profile. Figure 18 (a) shows the emission component of the $H\alpha$ line profile and Figure 18 (b) shows the absorption component in the spectrum taken using SALT-HRS. The red-shifted part of the profile peaks at +18 km/s and has smooth wings with an extra broad component reaching up to velocity of +420 km/s (Figure 18 (a)). On the other-hand blue part of the profile shows complicated multi-component velocity structures (Figure 18 (b)). The outflow absorption component extends up to -722 km/s. We could see structures in absorption at -648 km/s, -568 km/s, -460 km/s, -274 km/s, -153 km/s, -100 km/s and -26 km/s.

These are typically associated with bulk motion within the outflowing gas (Stahler & Palla 2005). To understand how the outflow components evolve, it will be interesting to study the evolution of these components in velocity

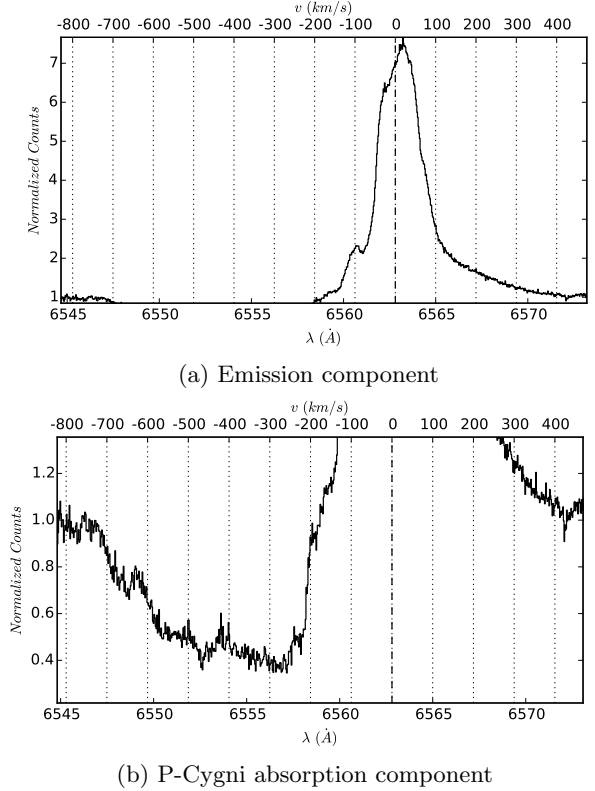


Figure 18. $H\alpha$ (a) emission, (b) P-Cygni absorption line profiles of V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS.

time space by carrying out multi-epoch high resolution spectroscopic observations.

Forbidden lines [OI] $\lambda 6300$, $\lambda 6363$, [Fe II] $\lambda 7155$ — Another important tracer of outflow is the forbidden line [OI] at 6300.304 Å. Our medium resolution time evolution study does not show significant variation in this line, possibly due to the fact that they originate in low density jets/outflows. The SALT-HRS high resolution spectrum shows a very interesting plateau profile for [OI] $\lambda 6300.3$ line (see Figure 19 for the resolved profile). Since we have not corrected our spectrum for telluric absorption, we shall not interpret the narrow absorption dips seen on the plateau structure. The profile has a strong red-shifted emission at +25 km/s with an FWHM of 21 km/s. The emission in blue-shifted part extends up to ~ -450 km/s. Figure 20 shows other two weaker forbidden lines [OI] $\lambda 6363$ and [Fe II] $\lambda 7155$ plotted over [OI] $\lambda 6300$ profile. We see almost similar structure in [OI] $\lambda 6363.8$, with a blue-shifted emission extending up to -450 km/s and a narrow peak emission at +20 km/s. [Fe II] $\lambda 7155$ line also shows very similar structure with a blue part extending up to ~ -500 km/s and a peak emission at $\sim +22$ km/s. Since the forbidden line emissions are optically thin, their flux is directly proportional to the column density of emitting species. The plateau profile implies almost equal column density in the blue-shifted outflow with a velocity gradient in the jet. Since we are detecting only the velocity component of the jets along line of sight, the gradient can be either due to actual change in the outflow velocity or due to geometrical projection effect of the outflow. A cone shaped outflow in the direction of the observer can give rise to different

projected velocities from different radial regions of the cone. Time evolution study of these profiles will give insight into the structure of the outflow. The red-shifted emission peak is more difficult to explain. This might be originating from the envelope to disk infall shock regions on the surface of the disk, or from the tail part of a bipolar outflow which is moving away from us and emerging out of the region occulted by the disk in our line of sight.

Ca II IR triplet $\lambda 8498$, $\lambda 8542$, $\lambda 8662$ — Ca II IR triplet lines (8498.02 \AA , 8542.09 \AA , 8662.14 \AA) are believed to be originating inside and very near to the accretion column resulting in their tight correlation with accretion rate (Muzerolle et al. 1998). Our continuous spectral monitoring shows that the P-Cygni profile in Ca II IR triplet lines evolved similar to H α . Outflow component got stronger towards the end of the first outburst and then it completely disappeared during the quiescent phase, and finally reappeared after the full onset of the second outburst. As seen in typical T-Tauri stars and FUors/EXors, the line ratios of Ca II IR triplet lines in V899 Mon spectrum are found to be 1:1.01:0.77, representing an optically thick gas dominated by collisional decay. Unlike the emission components, the ratio of P-Cygni absorption components of $\lambda 8542$ and $\lambda 8662$ measured from high resolution spectrum is 0.83:0.53 (= 1.57:1), which is more consistent with atomic transition strengths (1.8:1). This implies the absorption components in outflow are optically thin. These values are surprisingly similar to the P-Cygni profiles of Ca II IR triplet lines detected in the episodic winds of V1647 Ori (Ninan et al. 2014). Following the same arguments as in Ninan et al. (2014), we could estimate the Ca II column density in the outflow to be $3.4 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-2}$ and the Hydrogen column density $N_H \sim 3.8 \times 10^{20} \text{ cm}^{-2}$.

Figure 21 shows the resolved profiles of Ca II IR triplet lines. All the three triplet lines ($\lambda 8498.02$, $\lambda 8542.09$, $\lambda 8662.14$) show an asymmetric triangular profile with a steeper slope on the red side and a shallower slope on the blue side. The peaks of these lines are red shifted by $+18.7 \text{ km/s}$, $+21.4 \text{ km/s}$ and $+23.2 \text{ km/s}$, respectively. This increase in the red-shift is also seen in line center estimated by fitting a Gaussian profile to the lines. The σ of the fitted Gaussian for each line is 1.177 \AA , 1.229 \AA and 1.186 \AA , respectively. The ratio of line widths of $\lambda 8498$ and $\lambda 8542$ is 0.96, which implies $\lambda 8498$ is $\sim 4\%$ thinner than $\lambda 8542$, as seen in many other T-Tauri stars (Hamann & Persson 1992), though there is no statistically significant evidence for the peak of the former line to be larger than the later one. Hamann & Persson (1992) attributed these ratios to substantial opacity broadening of $\lambda 8542$ or to lower dispersion velocity in the deeper part of the region from where Ca II IR triplet lines originate. The velocities of the smooth broadened emission profiles extend upto $\pm 150 \text{ km/s}$. Figure 22 shows the P-Cygni absorption component in Ca II $\lambda 8542$ and $\lambda 8662$ lines. The absorption components are quite broad and extend up to $\sim -470 \text{ km/s}$ in both the lines. The absorption component in $\lambda 8662$ shows a prominent structure which extends only up to $\sim -250 \text{ km/s}$.

O I $\lambda 7773$, $\lambda 8446$ — The absorption component of O I triplet lines at 7773 \AA (Figure 23), which is not seen in the photosphere of cool stars, is believed to be formed in

T-Tauri stars due to warm gas in the envelope or hot photosphere above the disk, and is an indicator of the turbulence (Hamann & Persson 1992). The equivalent widths of this line in V899 Mon spectra show a very strong increase and then sudden decrease in strength just before the source went into the quiescent phase (see Figure 24). Due to turbulence or disk rotational broadening of the O I triplet lines at 7771.94 \AA , 7774.17 \AA and 7775.39 \AA , our high resolution spectrum (see Figure 23) shows a blended Gaussian absorption profile with $\sigma = 2.43 \text{ \AA}$ (FWHM = 220 km/s). The velocities originating from turbulence or disk rotation extend up to $\sim \pm 200 \text{ km/s}$.

Another O I triplet at $\lambda 8446$ (containing 8446.25 \AA , 8446.36 \AA , 8446.76 \AA triplet lines) is also seen in absorption in our SALT-HRS spectrum. These lines are also blended and have a combined FWHM = 174 km/s . The central position of the absorption line does not show any significant red-shift and if present can be constrained to be $< 5 \text{ km/s}$. This implies the $\sim +20 \text{ km/s}$ (heliocentric velocity) red-shift component seen in emission line profiles like Ca II IR triplet and forbidden lines are not due to any uncorrected peculiar velocity of V899 Mon with respect to our sun.

Fe I $\lambda 8514$, $\lambda 8387$, $\lambda 8689$, $\lambda 8675$ — Many Fe I emission lines were detected in our medium resolution optical spectrum. All these lines were also resolved in SALT-HRS spectrum. Fe I $\lambda 8514$ is a blend of two lines at 8514.07 \AA and 8515.11 \AA ; their blended profile has an FWHM of 76 km/s . Fe I 8387.777 \AA has a $+26.5 \text{ km/s}$ red-shifted profile with an FWHM of 62.8 km/s , Fe I 8688.625 \AA has a $+26.74 \text{ km/s}$ red-shifted profile with an FWHM of 63.3 km/s , whereas a weaker Fe I 8674.746 \AA line has a $+40 \text{ km/s}$ red shifted profile with an FWHM of 59.2 km/s . The red-shifts in these lines are consistent with the red-shifts we have measured in other resolved lines (for example, in Ca II IR triplets lines and forbidden lines).

3.5. Constrains from 1280 MHz Observation

V899 Mon was not detected in 1280 MHz GMRT radio continuum map observed during its second outburst. The local background noise σ in the map after cleaning was $\sim 0.1 \text{ mJy}$. We could detect 8 other point sources in the $28' \times 28'$ FoV map centered at V899 Mon's position. For this study, we take a $5\sigma \sim 0.5 \text{ mJy}$ to be a strict upper limit on V899 Mon's 1280 MHz flux.

The ionizing flux from the magnetospheric accretion can create an H II region around the central source. Even though Hydrogen Balmer lines detected in our optical spectra originate in the ionized region, since they are not optically thin, we cannot use them to constrain the extent of the H II region.

If we consider the H II region to be formed by a smooth, isothermal and isotropic stellar outflow, from our mass outflow rate and velocity estimates, we can obtain the expected flux using the following formula (Moran 1983).

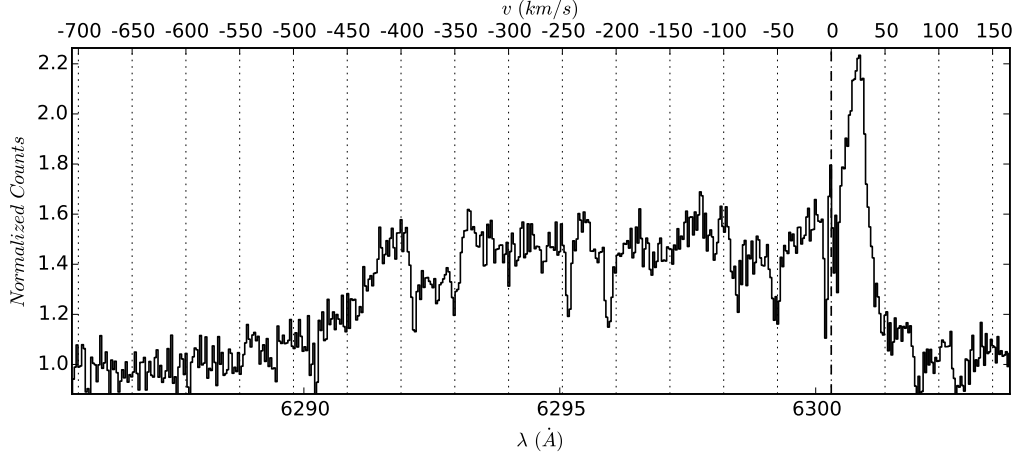


Figure 19. [OI] $\lambda 6300$ emission line structure from V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS.

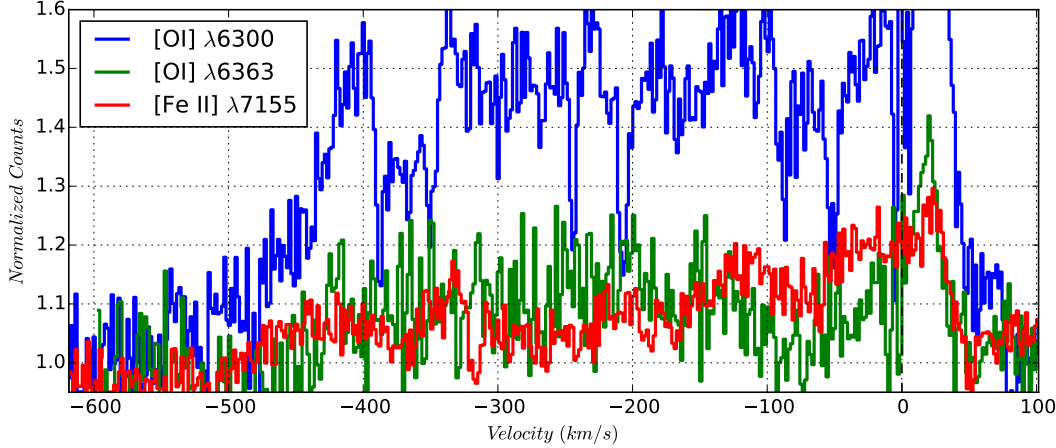


Figure 20. [OI] $\lambda 6363$ and [FeII] $\lambda 7155$ emission line profile structures plotted over [OI] $\lambda 6300$ profile of V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS.

$$S(\nu) = 1.3 \left(\frac{T_e}{10^4 K} \right)^{0.1} \left(\frac{\dot{M}}{10^{-6} M_\odot \text{yr}^{-1}} \right)^{4/3} \left(\frac{v}{10^2 \text{ km s}^{-1}} \right)^{-4/3} \left(\frac{D}{\text{kpc}} \right)^{-2} \left(\frac{\nu}{\text{GHz}} \right)^{0.6} \text{ mJy}$$

where $S(\nu)$ is the expected flux density, T_e is the electron temperature of the outflowing ionized wind, \dot{M} is the mass outflow rate, v is the terminal velocity of outflow, D is distance to V899 Mon, and ν is the frequency of observation. From our spectroscopic estimates of these quantities, we can substitute $\dot{M} = 0.26 \times 10^{-6} M_\odot/\text{yr}$, outflow velocity $v = 1.5 \times 10^2 \text{ km/s}$, $T_e = 0.9 \times 10^4 \text{ K}$, $D = 0.905 \text{ kpc}$, and $\nu = 1.28 \text{ GHz}$. We obtain $S(1.28 \text{ GHz}) = 0.17 \text{ mJy}$, which is consistent with our observed upper limit of 0.5 mJy . Since the outflows we detected in optical spectrum are unlikely to be an isotropic outflow, our predicted estimate of 0.17 mJy is also an upper limit.

Instead of considering a radial density profile due to outflow, since we have an estimate of density from forbidden optical lines, we can calculate an upper limit on the maximum size of homogeneous, isotropic, spherical H

II region around V899 Mon. For an H II region of radius R_s , using a spherical volume emission measure, we have the expression (Moran 1983).

$$S(\nu) = 3.444 \times 10^{-83} \left(\frac{10^4 K}{T_e} \right)^{0.35} \left(\frac{1 \text{ GHz}}{\nu} \right)^{0.1} \left(\frac{1 \text{ kpc}}{D} \right)^2 \frac{4\pi R_s^3 n_e^2}{3}$$

where, the radius of H II region R_s is in cm, and electron density n_e is per cm^3 . Taking 0.5 mJy as an upper limit on $S(\nu)$, and $n_e \sim 1 \times 10^6/\text{cm}^3$, we obtain $R_s < 20 \text{ AU}$. Since the flux of ionizing Lyman continuum inside an H II region is equal to the volume emission measure times the recombination rate, we have obtained the following relation for $N_{\text{Ly}\alpha}$,

$$N_{\text{Ly}\alpha} = 7.5487 \times 10^{43} \times \left(\frac{S(\nu)}{\text{mJy}} \right) \left(\frac{T_e}{10^4 K} \right)^{-0.45} \left(\frac{\nu}{1 \text{ GHz}} \right)^{0.1} \left(\frac{D}{1 \text{ kpc}} \right)^2$$

Using our upper limit of $S(\nu)$, we obtain an upper limit

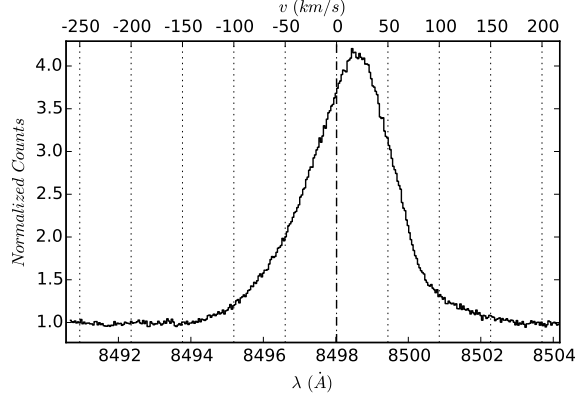
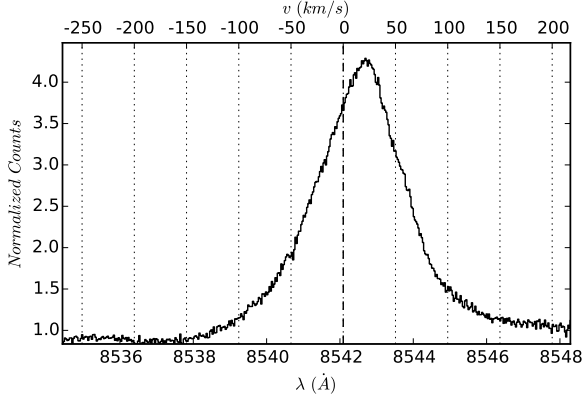
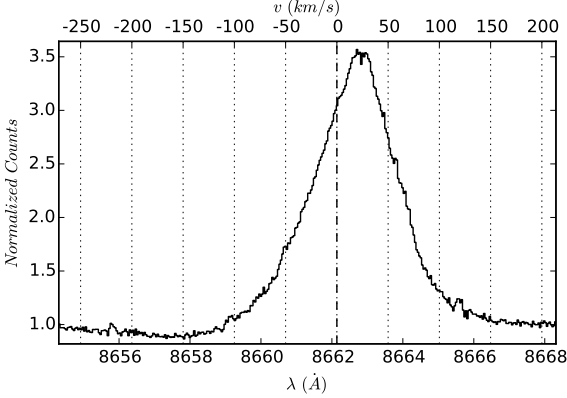
(a) $\lambda 8498$ (b) $\lambda 8542$ (c) $\lambda 8662$

Figure 21. Ca II IR triplet emission line profiles of V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS.

on the Lyman continuum flux from V899 Mon to be $N_{Ly\alpha} < 5 \times 10^{43}$ photons/sec.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Cause of break in the first outburst

According to standard instability models of FUors/EXors, a critical disk surface density is required to sustain the instability. Disk transition occurs from outburst phase to quiescent phase when its surface density drops below that critical value (Bell & Lin 1994; Zhu et al. 2009). Since the effective viscosity of disk is lower during the quiescent phase than the outburst phase, the surface density increases slowly during the

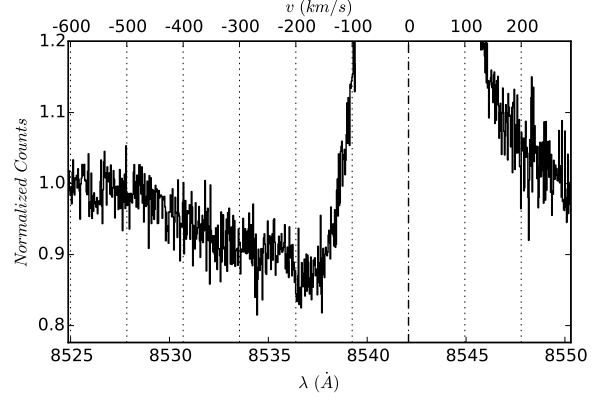
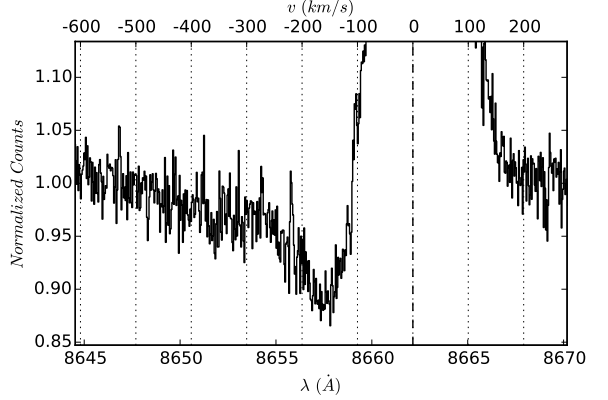
(a) $\lambda 8542$ (b) $\lambda 8662$

Figure 22. Ca II IR triplet P-Cygni absorption line profile of V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS.

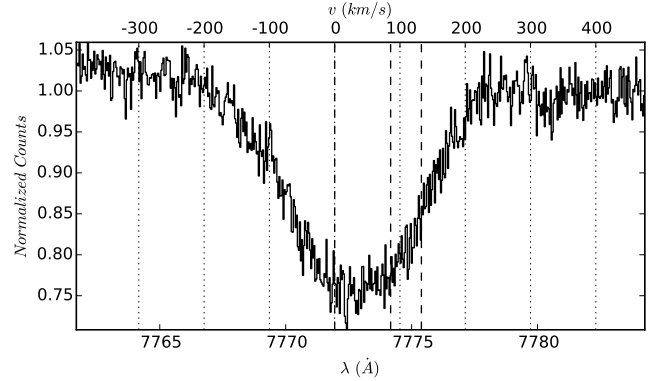


Figure 23. Blended OI 7773 triplet absorption line profile of V899 Mon observed on 2014 December 22 using SALT-HRS. The vertical dashed lines mark the central positions of its triplet components at 7771.94 Å, 7774.17 Å and 7775.39 Å

quiescence than the rate at which it drained during the last outburst phase. Particularly in case of V899 Mon when the first outburst stopped, if the disk density had drained below the critical density, then it has to spend more time in the subsequent quiescent phase to replenish the disk before undergoing a second outburst. Such a scenario is also seen in the light curve of another famous and a very similar FUor candidate, V1647 Ori (Ninan et al. 2013). V582 Aur (FUor source) also showed multiple very brief quiescences during ongoing

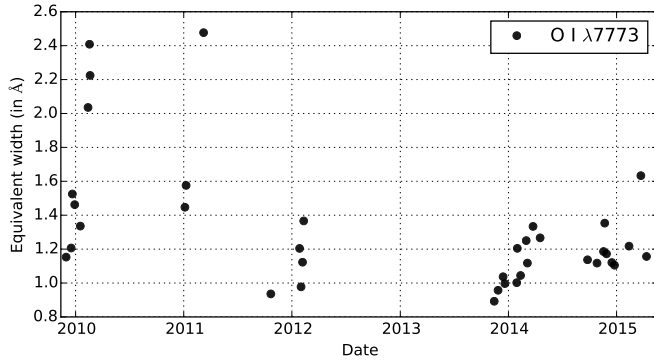


Figure 24. Evolution of equivalent width of O I $\lambda 7773$ triplet, which traces the strength of turbulence in the disk of V899 Mon.

outburst (Semkov et al. 2013). In order to explain these short duration breaks in outbursts, we need to look for mechanisms during an outburst which can pause the accretion for a short duration before the disk gets critically drained. In such scenarios, the outburst can re-initiate as soon as the mechanism which was pausing the accretion disappears.

The average rate of change in V899 Mon’s magnitude during the onset of first outburst was 0.038 mag/month; on the other hand during the onset of second outburst it was larger than 0.15 mag/month. This difference implies the timescales of the mechanisms which triggered the first and the second outbursts are different.

Before V899 Mon transitioned to the quiescent phase, its spectroscopic observations showed an increase in the outflow activity (Section 3.4). Later the strong P-Cygni profiles of outflow suddenly vanished as the object entered the quiescent phase. Since outflows are believed to be driven by magnetic fields, it is possible that some magnetic field related mechanism is responsible for abruptly pausing the accretion during the active outburst phase. Spectral line fluxes which are proportional to accretion, as well as the continuum flux of V899 Mon increased suddenly during this short duration before the quiescence. In the final optical spectrum taken before the source transitioned from its first outburst phase to quiescent phase, we detect a sudden increase in equivalent width of O I $\lambda 7773$ absorption line (an indicator of turbulence). They are indicative of a highly turbulent activity around the V899 Mon source just before it transitioned to quiescent phase.

Accretion in low-mass YSOs is generally accepted to be via magnetospheric accretion funnels from disk to star. Large rate of accretion can provide a negative feedback in many ways. There are various semi-analytic and numerical simulation studies in literature on instabilities which can break and restart magnetospheric accretion (Kulkarni & Romanova 2008; Orlando et al. 2011; Blinova et al. 2015). For instance, the accretion can stop if the inner truncation radius of the disk moves outside the co-rotation radius (D’Angelo & Spruit 2010). In another scenario, the differential rotation between the inner accretion disk and the star can lead to inflation of the funnel resulting in field lines opening and reconnecting, reducing accretion flow while enhancing outflow (Bouvier et al. 2003). These kinds of breaking mechanisms have the extra advantage that they can easily explain how a second outburst can re-start without having to replen-

ish the depleted disk within the short quiescence phase. Some other FUor sources like FU Ori, V1515 Cyg and V2493 Cyg also show a short duration dip in their light curves after they attained the initial peak of their outburst. All of them seem to indicate a complex negative feedback loop in magnetospheric accretion.

It is interesting to note that, both V899 Mon and V1647 Ori (discussed in Ninan et al. (2013)) spent shorter duration in the first outburst compared to their ongoing second outbursts. The reason for the second outburst being more stable than the first outburst could be because of the change in the inner disk’s physical parameters by the heating or the draining of the disk during the first outburst (such as the extent of the interaction region between magnetosphere and inner disk, their coupling, inner radius of the disk, etc.). In case of V1647 Ori, from the stability in the phase of X-ray accretion spot, Hamaguchi et al. (2012) had shown that the location of the spot of accretion column shock on the star did not change significantly between the first and second outbursts. Hence, if the quiescent phase of V1647 Ori was due to disruption in magnetic funnel accretion, at least the base of the magnetic funnel on the star surface was not completely disrupted.

To summarize, even though we do not have direct observational evidence to support increased magnetic activity, the outflow and turbulence signatures in the spectrum and continuum flux are consistent with instability in magnetic accretion funnel, and the timescales are strongly inconsistent with any other instability models which depend on critical disk surface densities to switch on and off the outburst.

4.2. V899 Mon: FUor or EXor

The empirical classification between FUors and EXors is based on the similarity in observed properties with classical FUors (FU Ori, V1515 Cyg, etc.) and EXors (EX Lup, V1118 Ori, etc.). Audard et al. (2014) provide a detailed comparison of these objects from the literature. The ~ 3 magnitude change in the brightness of V899 Mon during its outburst is typical of EXors family of outbursts. On the other hand, the duration of outbursts in V899 Mon, ~ 4 years for first outburst and greater than 3.5 years for ongoing second outburst, is significantly more than the typical duration EXors spend in outburst (less than 1 - 3 years). Unlike V899 Mon, EXors also remain in quiescence for more duration than the time they spend in outburst phase. However, V899 Mon’s outburst timescales are still much less than classical FUors.

Spectroscopically, classical FUors have all optical and NIR Hydrogen lines in absorption, while EXors have those lines in emission. In case of V899 Mon, $H\alpha$ and a small component of $H\beta$ are in emission, while all the other Hydrogen lines in optical and NIR are in absorption. CO band heads starting at $2.29 \mu m$ are also in absorption. Hence, spectroscopically also V899 Mon lies between classical FUors and EXors. The L_{bol} estimates of V899 Mon from SED are greater than that of typical EXors, and they are less than that of classical FUors. The mass accretion rate during outburst phase is typical of EXors, and is an order less than that of classical FUors.

Many of the recently discovered outbursts like V1647

Ori, OO Ser, etc. also show such intermediate properties between the classical bimodal classification of FUors and EXors. Discovery of more such intermediate type outburst sources like V899 Mon indicates that this family of episodic accretion outbursts probably have a “continuum” distribution and not bimodal.

5. CONCLUSIONS

We have carried out a long-term monitoring of V899 Mon from September 2009 to April 2015. During this period, V899 Mon underwent transition from the first outburst phase to the quiescent phase and then back to the second outburst phase. Following are the main results from our study.

1. Optical and NIR spectroscopy of V899 Mon confirms it to be a member of the FUors/EXors family of outbursts. Photometrically and spectroscopically V899 Mon’s properties lie between EXors and classical FUors. But it is probably more similar to EXors than classical FUors.
2. At the end of 2010, V899 Mon abruptly ceased its first outburst phase and transitioned to the quiescent phase for a duration of little less than a year, immediately after which it returned to the second outburst.
3. Just before the break in the first outburst phase of V899 Mon, its spectra showed heavy outflow activity (indicated by a strong P-Cygni) and increased turbulence.
4. The excess flux of outburst initially had a cooler temperature than V899 Mon’s photosphere and slowly became hotter as V899 Mon transitioned from the quiescent phase to the second outburst phase. This was seen in the change of $V-R$ and $V-I$ color of V899 Mon, which had reddest values during the intermediate transition period.
5. The outflows indicated by P-Cygni profiles completely disappeared during the quiescent phase of V899 Mon, and reappeared gradually only after V899 Mon reached its peak of the second outburst.
6. High resolution spectrum of the forbidden emission line profiles originating in outflows/jets show blue-shifted velocity components extending up to -500 km/s, while the outflows traced by $H\alpha$ P-Cygni absorption profiles originating near the central star show complex multiple absorption components with velocities up to -722 km/s.
7. As expected from accretion outbursts, accretion rates estimated of V899 Mon from spectral lines show significant variation between first outburst, quiescent and second outburst phases.
8. Since the A_V estimate from far-infrared is inconsistent with optical observations, V899 Mon is not embedded inside the far-infrared clump detected at its location. It is possible that our line of sight is through a cavity cleared out in envelope. The clump is thermally influenced by the irradiation

from V899 Mon since it showed variation in far-infrared flux between the first and the second outburst phases.

9. Since the disk replenishes slowly in the quiescent phase, all instability models which depend on the disk surface density to cross a certain threshold to trigger/stop an outburst are incompatible with V899 Mon’s light curve. The case is similar to V1647 Ori.
10. The heavy outflow activity we detected just before V899 Mon transitioned to the quiescent phase is consistent with various magnetic instabilities which can arise in magnetospheric accretion. Such instability driven breaks in accretion can restart outburst immediately once the magnetic accretion funnel stabilizes.

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Facilities: HCT, TIRSPEC (HCT), HFOSC (HCT), IGO, HRS (SALT).

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Table 1
Observation log of V899 Mon

Date	JD	FWHM ^a	Filter(s)/Grism(s)	Instrument(s)
2009 Nov 30	2455166	1''.9	V,R,gr8	HFOSC
2009 Dec 04	2455170	3''.1	V,R,I	HFOSC
2009 Dec 16	2455182	1''.8	V,R,I	HFOSC
2009 Dec 17	2455183		gr7,gr8	HFOSC

Note. — (This table is available in its entirety in a machine-readable form in the online journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.)

^a Measured average FWHM. This is a measure of the seeing.

Table 2
Magnitudes of V899 Mon

JD	<i>U</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>K_S</i>
2455166	14.57	13.40	...	...	...	...
2455170	14.22	13.10	12.08	...	...	...
2455182	13.61	12.65	11.57	...	...	...
2455186	13.51	12.37	11.37	...	...	...

Note. — (This table is available in its entirety in a machine-readable form in the online journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content.)

Table 3
SED fit results of V899 Mon

Parameter	Quiescence	1 st outburst	Far-IR alone
A_V (mag)	4.5 ± 1.1	4.2 ± 0.34	...
distance (pc)	870 ± 80	794 ± 30	891 ± 55
Age* (Myr)	4.84 ± 2.1	1.93 ± 1.8	0.0073 ± 0.002
Mass* (M_\odot)	3.7 ± 0.3	5.1 ± 0.5	0.57 ± 0.04
$M_{envelope}$ (M_\odot)	$0 \pm 5.7\text{e-}09$	$0 \pm 7.9\text{e-}08$	$24.7\text{e-}05 \pm 2.4\text{e-}05$
Mass _{Disk} (M_\odot)	$1.2\text{e-}05 \pm 0.0179$	$1.4\text{e-}03 \pm 2.07\text{e-}03$	0.048 ± 0.008
\dot{M}_{disk} (M_\odot/yr)	$1.54\text{e-}10 \pm 4.9\text{e-}07$	$4.82\text{e-}09 \pm 7.6\text{e-}08$	$5.48\text{e-}07 \pm 2.7\text{e-}07$
L_{total} (L_\odot)	162 ± 79	419 ± 168	8.55 ± 1.54
Mass _{env} (M_\odot)	$8.13\text{e-}08 \pm 0.027$	$1.52\text{e-}05 \pm 0.07$	23.43 ± 2.0

Note. — Median and standard deviation of the best fitted 20 models in each case.

Table 4
Far-infrared fluxes of V899 Mon

Band	2010 Sep 14	2013 Mar 06	Δ flux
PACS 70 μm	...	2.01 Jy	...
PACS 160 μm	...	7.02 Jy	...
SPIRE 250 μm	9.02 Jy	6.86 Jy	2.86 Jy
SPIRE 350 μm	6.82 Jy	5.68 Jy	1.48 Jy
SPIRE 500 μm	4.65 Jy	4.06 Jy	0.33 Jy

Note. — Δ flux between two epochs were estimated by aperture photometry on difference images using apertures 48'', 60'' and 70'' for 250 μm , 350 μm and 500 μm respectively.

Table 5
Spectral line measurements

Date	JD	H α $\lambda 6562.8$			Outflow Velocity (km/s)	Ca II $\lambda 8498$	
		eqw (\AA)	Flux (erg/cm ² /s)	eqw _{abs} (\AA)		eqw (\AA)	Flux (erg/cm ² /s)
2009-11-30	2455166.33	-17.5	1.9e-13	...	...	-10.1	1.52e-13
2009-12-17	2455183.21	-6.88	1.38e-13	4.27	-254	-3.7	1.21e-13
2009-12-21	2455187.27	-7.77	1.83e-13	7.17	-199	-4.78	1.74e-13
2009-12-29	2455195.22	-6.82	1.69e-13	2.48	-263	-4.7	1.89e-13

Note. — Table 5 is published in its entirety in the electronic edition of the Astrophysical Journal. A portion is shown here for guidance regarding its form and content. Online version contains data of 28 lines.